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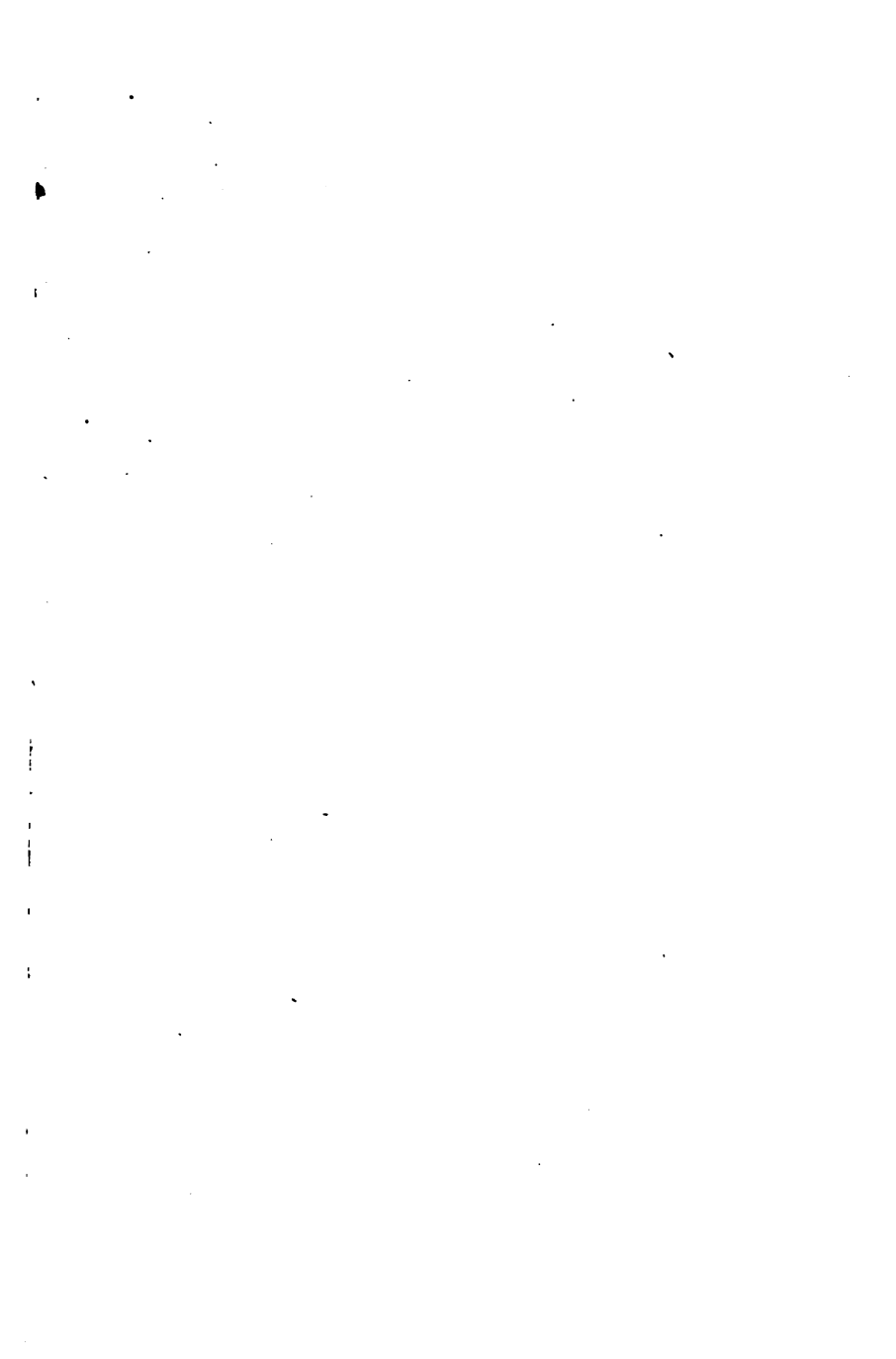
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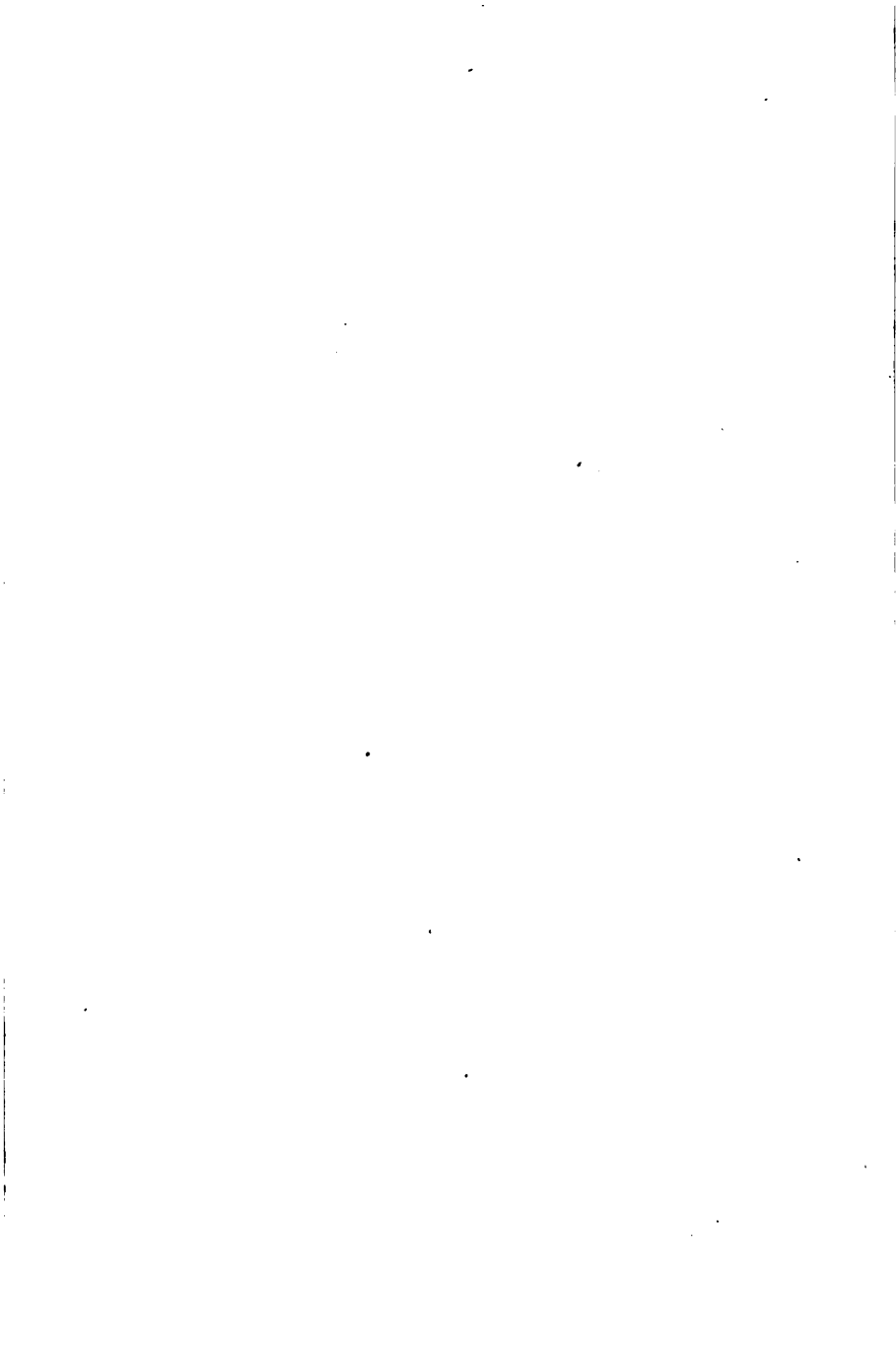
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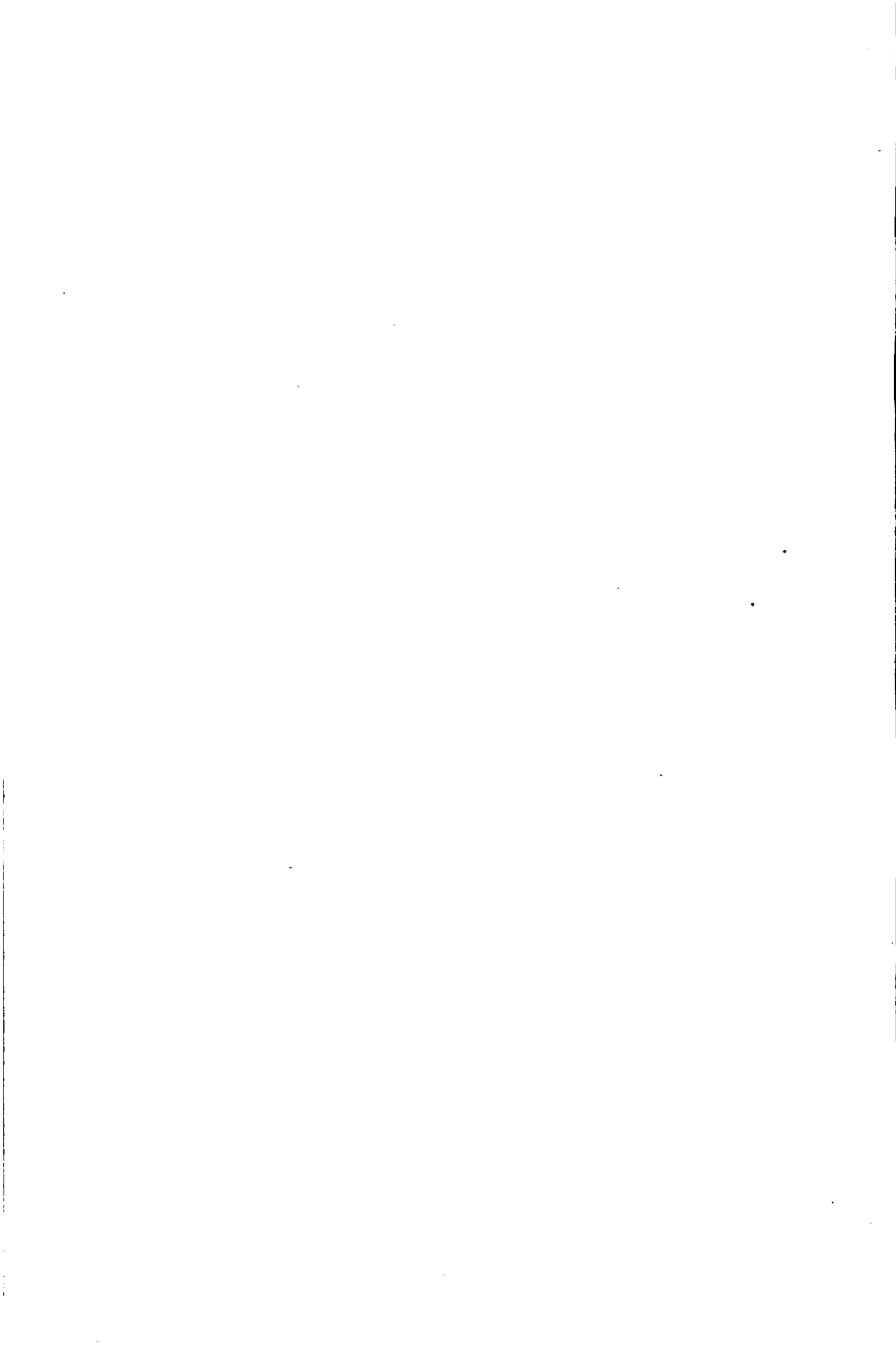
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THE STRONG AND WEAK INFLECTION IN GREEK

(WITH A SHORT APPENDIX ON LATIN INFLECTION)

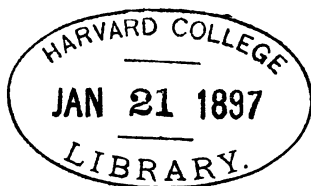
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Τῶν πόνων πωλοῦσιν ἡμῶν πάντα τὰγάθ' οἱ θεοί.

EPICHRMUS

BOSTON, U.S.A., AND LONDON
GINN & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
The Athenæum Press
1896

42/2.12.5
6



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P R E F A C E.

THIS little book contains some of the subject-matter of *Greek Inflections*, published just ten years ago, and is an attempt to simplify the classification of Greek noun and verb inflection. Students of Greek grammar, who make use of the ordinary nomenclature of the declensions and conjugations, are apt to overlook the fact that both verb and noun share alike a common system of inflection. In the Appendix will be found some examples of this method applied to Latin inflection. I will add that this system has been long tried in my class-room (in both Greek and Latin), and has met with ready acceptance. The use of "lines" may or may not appeal to the teacher. Frequently I omit them in recitation, reserving their use for words that require more special analysis. They are used thus in this book merely to illustrate, in detail, more clearly the various changes common to inflected parts of speech in Greek and Latin. In a school grammar these "lines" would find no place, and the entire omission of these "lines" or "The Double Line Method" would not affect this system of inflection. In fact, I would advise their omission at first, except for the analysis of special words. I hope, however, to see the nomenclature and phraseology adopted in this book, as well as this system of inflection, incorporated, for parallel use, in a Greek and in a Latin

grammar. Surely it is not difficult for a beginner to learn that there are but two forms of inflection in Greek and in Latin, wherein both noun and verb share a common principle of classification. And, just here, I may be allowed to refer all those who object to the use of the term "theme," as indicating the unchangeable portion of a word ($\chi\omega\rho$ in $\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha$ or $\lambda\omicron\gamma$ in $\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$), to the footnote on page 1 of the Introduction. I have used this designation for the sake of convenience instead of the longer, though self-evident term, apparent stem. Such an expression is not indispensable, but it is convenient to have a name for this unchangeable element. According to the custom at present, $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu$ in the word $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ has no designation, although $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu\omicron/\epsilon$ is called a stem, and $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu$, *per se*, the simple stem of $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$. This seems inconsistent. If the term "stem," however, is reserved for "the completed word itself without inflectional endings" (see page 1), this inconsistency disappears; we can then speak of $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\nu$ in the one case as the simple theme, and in the other as the present theme.

But, after all, the fundamental principles that affect this system of inflection concern chiefly the formation of the stem. If this lacks the "stem characteristic" (page 4), we have a form of the strong inflection; otherwise, a form of the weak. Let me add that it was only after mature consideration that I classified the perfect system under the strong inflection. If this fails to harmonize with the views of those who believe that this tense-system has the "variable vowel," they may be reconciled by following their own classification, without detriment to this method of inflection.

B. F. H.

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INTRODUCTION.

Root. — Theme. — Stem. — Stem Characteristic.

A *Theme* is the base on which the formative elements of inflection are constructed to form a Stem, e.g. λογ, τιμ, γενες, and may be identical with the stem itself, or, much less frequently, with the original *Root* that represents the fundamental idea of a series of words thus associated; cf. τι, τιμ, τιμα (τίω, τιμή, τιμάω). In verbs we have a simple theme,¹ a present theme, a future theme, etc. In some verbs the simple and the present theme are identical, e.g. τιμάω, λύω; but in others this is not the case, as τυγχάνω, γίγνομαι. In the forms τυχ, τυγχαν, τυγχαν^ο/ε, we find a simple theme, a present theme, and a present stem. In λόγος we find a theme λογ and a stem λογο. The proper sequence of relationship is thus seen to be root, theme, stem; and, in accordance with this phraseology, we cannot speak of a "simple stem." The word "stem," therefore, implies generally that certain formative processes of linguistic development have already taken place, and is, in fact, the completed word itself without inflectional endings. We find, however, in certain classes of words which omit the so-called variable vowel, that the theme and the stem are always identical. But this fact does not militate against the position above taken. We shall go a step further, and no longer designate the final vowel of the stem as a "thematic vowel." For instance, in λύομεν, λύετε, λόγος,

¹ See p. 4, NOTE.

λόγε, τιμάς, τιμή, it is obvious that the themes are λν, λογ, and τιμ, while the stems are λν^{ο/ε}, λογ^{ο/ε}, τιμ^{α/η}, respectively. To designate this vowel, "thematic" is therefore a self-evident contradiction. This vowel has been added to the theme to form the stem, and forms no part of the theme itself; it characterizes not the theme but the stem. There is no evidence that this vowel is associated with any pronominal signification in inflection. The variation of meaning in person and number is usually determined by the ending (personal or case), though sometimes the ending is omitted without influencing the meaning. Nor is there any evidence that the original function of this vowel was that of the formerly so-called connecting vowel. This latter designation, however, is more exact than that of thematic vowel.

The peculiar nature of this vowel is perhaps uncertain. Inasmuch as it has no pronominal signification, it is not too much to say that in verbs it is simply an addition to the theme to complete the verbal stem, similar to what we find in nominal stems; cf. λύο+μεν (λν), δῶρα (δωρ). It appears, however, in some verbal stems to have certain fixed laws of variation, — the ο-sound being preferred before initial μ or ν of the ending, the ε-sound elsewhere. In this aspect alone it differs somewhat in character from the final vowel of nominal stems. But this is not always the case. We find, for instance, in all optatives of the weak form of inflection that the vowel does not show this variation; cf. λυοίμην, λύοιτο, λυσαίμην, λύσαιτο. We find, further, that in the subjunctive mood of both kinds of inflection the final stem-vowel does double duty as variable vowel and modal sign; e.g. λύωμεν, ὤμεν (ἔσωμεν). We might then infer, since in these instances the variable vowel is one and the same with the modal sign, that their functions are interchangeable also. On this hypothesis we might

speak of *ο* and *ε* as modal signs of the indicative; and if this principle be admitted, it is not going too far to say that in the strong form of inflection the modal sign of the optative performs the function of a variable vowel, where this element has been omitted, in spite of its distinctly modal origin and character; e.g. *σταίη, λυθείη, εῖη*. In the optative of the weak form of inflection, however, we find a variable vowel and a modal sign, side by side, doing separate duty; e.g. *λύοιτο, λύσαιτο, λύσειας, τιμῶη*. The peculiar flexibility of this vocalization is thus apparent. Again we face the question, what is the nature of the so-called variable vowel? But why "variable" at all? Is not the term both misleading and inadequate? Granted that this stem-vowel varies in the indicative, where does it show variation in the optative mood?¹ And, furthermore also, the expression "variable" as applied to this vowel, describes no peculiar relationship of this vowel to the rest of the word. If it varies, as it certainly does at times, what of it? Does this alone account for its existence? And, further, it is obvious that in forms like *λύωμεν, ὤμεν (ἔσσωμεν)*, above cited, where the long vowel is also the modal sign of the subjunctive, the term "variable" describes but half the function of the vowel; and, in the optative mood, this term, in its traditional capacity, is completely inapplicable to the modal sign. It would seem, therefore, that too much emphasis has been laid upon this particular element in the formation of verbal stems, and too little upon its obvious parallel in nominal stems. For it is plain that the *ο* in *λόγος* bears the same relation to the theme *λογ* and to the ending *ς* that the *ο* in *λύομεν* does to the theme *λυ* and to the ending *μεν*. We need a broader term to designate this peculiar formative element in the inflection of both verbs and nouns which will cover also all the varia-

¹ Forms like *λύσειας, λύσειε, λύσειαν* are dialectic formations.

tions in the verbal stem that serve to indicate the mood. For these reasons, therefore, it is best to do away with a term that is at once misleading and unsatisfactory, and to seek some other form of expression to describe the case in point. Let us go for help to the definition (1) of the weak form of inflection itself. In this form we find that the theme of the word requires an additional vowel or vowels to complete the stem, called the Stem Characteristic.

Forms like λόγος, χώρα, λύοιμι, τιθείη, λύωμεν, ὄμεν (ἔσωμεν), ἔλιπον, λύειν, λύων, all come under this category. In λόγος the theme is increased by a vowel, in λύοιμι by vowels. How shall we describe this addition? In λόγος the final stem-vowel characterizes the declension, in χώρα the same. In λύοιμι and τιθείη the final vowels of the stem characterize the mood, in λύωμεν this is true of the final stem-vowel also. In ἔλιπον, λύειν (λύεον), λύων, the same is true, but in the indicative, infinitive, and participle this addition is sometimes omitted without causing ambiguity; for instance, in certain tense-systems of the strong inflection. The peculiar nature of this addition, therefore, in nominal stems, consists in a characterization of the stem, by which we are enabled to determine the declension; and, in verbal stems, by which we are enabled to determine the mood. In this work, therefore, I have abandoned the old phraseology, and described this addition as the Stem Characteristic.

DEFINITION. The Stem Characteristic is the vowel (or vowels) added to the theme to complete the stem, that determines the proper form of inflection of that stem.

NOTE. The simple theme of a verb is the part common to all the tense-systems of that verb, though sometimes modified in form; e.g. λῑπ, λειπ, τυχ, τευξ, φαν, φαιν. In like manner, the theme of any tense is the part common to all the formations of that tense-system. It is, however, only in the strong inflection that the theme can be recognized as a separate entity, except in the case of the "simple theme" above mentioned. (See note, p. 1.)

PART I.

NOUN INFLECTION.



Preliminary.

1. Every inflected word can be divided into two parts, called *Real Stem* and *Ending*, e.g. λόγο+s, λύ+μεν; or by another division into *Theme* (*Apparent Stem*) and *Termination*, e.g. λόγ+ος, λύ+ομεν: cf. *servu+s*, *serv+us*; *regi+mus*, *reg+imus*.

Inflection comprises the declension of nouns (pronouns, adjectives, and participles) and the conjugation of verbs.

There are two forms of inflection, — the *Weak* and the *Strong*.

In the weak form the theme¹ of the word requires an additional vowel (or vowels) to complete the stem, to which the endings are added, called the *Stem Characteristic*.²

In the strong form the theme requires no such vowel (or vowels). In this form of inflection the theme and the stem are the same, since the *Stem Characteristic* is wanting.

We find, therefore, included under the weak form all nouns, adjectives, pronouns, pronominal adjectives, and participles of the so-called A and O (or first and second) declension, all forms of the verb in ω (except those mentioned in the next paragraph³), and all subjunctives and optatives; also all third plurals active.⁴ Cf. 172 and 178.

¹ See Introduction, p. 1, NOTE.

² See Introduction, p. 4.

³ Unless otherwise specified, all references are to sections in this book.

⁴ Except that of the imperative of the strong inflection.

We find included under the strong form, all nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and participles of the so-called third or Consonant declension; the present, second aorist and second perfect systems of verbs in μ ; ²the perfect middle and aorist (first and second) passive systems and the perfect (first and second) active systems of all verbs.

NOTE. The subjunctive and the optative mood always belong to the weak form of inflection.¹

2. The declensions are called the *Weak* (or Vowel) and the *Strong* (or Consonant). The Weak includes stems ending in \bar{a} , the A (or first) declension, and in \bar{o} (originally \bar{a}), the O (or second) declension. The Strong includes stems² ending in a consonant, and some ending in ι or ν , which are in reality stems of a double nature, the final letter of the stem having disappeared in most of the cases.

Definitions.

3. (a) A *Case-ending* is an addition of a letter or letters to the real stem of a word to designate a case; e.g. λόγος, πολίτᾱ-[ν]ς, φυλάκ-οιν.

(b) A case-ending is often wanting; e.g. σῶμα-, λόγε-, χώρα-.

4. (a) A *Termination* is the union or contraction of the final vowel of the real stem with the case-ending; e.g. πολίτ-α[ν]ς, λόγ-η, χωρ-ῶν, λυόμεν-ος.

¹ In Latin, under the weak form we include all nouns, adjectives (and pronominal adjectives), and participles of the so-called first, second, and fifth declension, and all forms of the so-called Four Conjugations except the perfect indicative and infinitive active. Under the strong form we include all nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and participles of the so-called third declension, all nouns of the fourth declension, a few "irregular" verbs (for which see the Latin Grammar), and all perfect indicatives and infinitives active.

² Here the theme and stem are the same.

³ But see p. 5.

(b) Or the final vowel of the real stem (often modified) in the A and O declensions; e.g. λόγ-ε, δῶρ-ᾶ, γέφυρ-ᾶ, Μοῦσ-α, οἰκί-α. Here, of course, there is no case-ending.

(c) Or the case-ending alone¹; e.g. διδού-ς, ὀδού-ς, τριήρε-σι.

(d) Or, finally, the termination may be wanting; e.g. σῶμα-, λείων-.

5. The *Stem Characteristic* is the final vowel of the stem, often modified; e.g. λόγος, χώρα, τιμή, λόγε, δῶρα.

The Stem Characteristic is wanting in the strong declension; e.g. φυλάκ-οιν, πόλι-ς, βασιλεῦ-σι.

6. *Modification* is the raising or lowering of the final vowel of the real stem,—this has no reference to Contraction; e.g. λόγε (λογο), τιμή (τιμᾶ). In the O declension wherever we find ω, ᾶ, and ε, and in the A declension, ᾶ or η, this process has taken place.

7. Comparative Table of Case-endings.

	VOWEL DECLENSION.		CONSONANT DECLENSION.	
	M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
N.	ς OR —	ν	ς OR (ς)	—
V.	—	ν	ς OR (ς), OR —	—
A.	ν	ν	ν OR α	—
G.	ς (ᾶς) ο (ιο)	ο (ιο)	ος OR ως (ος)	
D.	ι (εῖ)	ι (εῖ)	ι	
N. V. A.	— (ε)		ε	
G. D.	ιν		οιν	
N.	ι (ες)	—	ες	α
V.	ι (ες)	—	ες	α
A.	νς	—	νς OR ας	α
G.	ων (σων) ²		ων	
D.	ις (εις)		σι	

¹ Forms like φύλαξ-, φλεψ-ι are apparent exceptions only.

² Only for stems in -α. See 14, n. 2; also 26 and 45.

General Rules for the Double Line Method.

8. The dotted line is called the *Apparent Line*, to distinguish it from that at its right, the *Real Line* of separation. All letters of the word to the left of the Real Line form the *Real Stem*; ¹ all to the left of the Apparent Line, the *Apparent Stem*.

9. Wherever a contraction¹ occurs of the *final letter* of the real stem¹ with the *initial letter* of the ending, the result^{2,3} is always written on the real line.

10. Wherever a contraction¹ occurs of the final letter of the apparent stem² with the initial letter of the termination, the result³ is always written on the apparent line.

11. Letters that are dropped by the laws of changes, and endings that have disappeared in the development of the language, must appear in their *original places* bracketed.

12. (a). Wherever an element (letter or ending) is wanting, a dash (—) must mark the omission.

(b) Put || after all forms with exceptional accent.

¹ Two vowels that *unite* to form a diphthong are treated according to 9 and 10. Wherever contraction occurs, the form must be analyzed to find the real and the apparent stem. The real stem is found by dropping the ending; the apparent stem, by dropping the termination. The real always includes the apparent stem, and the termination the ending. The real stem may also be called the *Stem*; the real line, the *Line*.

² The real and the apparent stem are the same, and, in like manner, the termination and the ending, in all forms of the strong inflection. Contraction is always retroactive; e.g. ἐφίλοῦ not ἐφιλείσο for ἐφιλέεσο. Therefore the contraction, if any occur, is written according to 10 when the real and the apparent stem are the same.

³ Final ν or ς of the ending preceded by a vowel always remains in its regular place. When a proper diphthong is written on either line, the two vowels are joined together.

13. (a) Put an asterisk (*) after the genitive and dative of both oxytones of the weak declension, and after the genitive and dative of monosyllables of the strong declension.

(b) Always write the termination *in full*, but use *ditto marks* (") under the apparent stem.¹

14. REMARK. In this method of written inflection we must be guided often by the primitive nature of the ending; e.g. *χώρας*, G. S., *λόγω*, N. D., below. The formation of the cases was too old to influence the Greek accent, although in some cases the accent agrees with a consideration of the *older* or *uncontracted form*; e.g. *χωρῶν* (*χωραων*)², but *λόγων* (*λογων*), *χώρας* (*χωραās*). A few paradigms are given below to illustrate the foregoing rules for using this system. The letters at the sides refer to Case and Number respectively.

¹ In the accusative singular and dative plural of the strong declension the final vowel of the apparent stem often varies from that in the nominative singular. This change of vowel must be shown in its proper place. Here the ditto marks apply to the last form written.

² That is, *χωράσων*. Cf. *τάων*, *is-ta-rum* and *tā-sām* (Skt.). No traces of this -σ are found in Greek -ο stems.

Application of the General Rules.

WEAK DECLENSION. — A-STEMS.

The nouns χώρα (χωρᾶ), τιμή (τιμᾶ), ταμίας (ταμᾶ), κριτής (κριτᾶ), Ἑρμίας (Ἑρμᾶ), συκὴ (συκεᾶ) are thus declined :

NUMBER AND CASE.	REAL STEM.			REAL STEM.			REAL STEM.		
	THEME.	C. ¹	CASE ENDING.	THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.	THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.
S. {	N.	χωρ	α	—	τιμ	ῆ	—	ταμ	ι
	V.	"	α	—	"	ῆ	—	"	α
	A.	"	α	ν	"	ῆ	ν	"	α
	G.	"	α	ς	"	ῆ	ς*	"	ου
	D.	"	α	ς	"	ῆ	*ς	"	α
D. {	N. V. A.	"	α	—	"	α	—	"	α
	G. D.	"	α	ιν	"	α	ιν*	"	α
P. {	N. V.	"	α	ι	"	α	ι	"	α
	A.	"	α	[ν]ς	"	α	[ν]ς	"	α
	G.	"	ων(σ)		"	ων*	(σ)	"	ων(σ)
	D.	"	α	ις	"	α	ις*	"	α
S. {	N.	Ἑρμ	ῆ	—	συκ	ῆ	—	κριτ	ῆ
	V.	"	ῆ	—	"	ῆ	—	"	α
	A.	"	ῆ	ν	"	ῆ	ν	"	ῆ
	G.	"	οῦ		"	ῆ	ς	"	οῦ*
	D.	"	ῆ		"	ῆ		"	ῆ*
D. {	N. V. A.	"	α	—	"	α	—	"	α
	G. D.	"	α	ιν	"	α	ιν	"	α
P. {	N. V.	"	α	ι	"	α	ι	"	α
	A.	"	α	[ν]ς	"	α	[ν]ς	"	α
	G.	"	ων	(σ)	"	ων	(σ)	"	ων*
	D.	"	α	ις	"	α	ις*	"	α
		APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.			APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.		

¹ C. = Stem Characteristic.

* See 13 (α).

Application of the General Rules.

WEAK DECLENSION. — O-STEMS.

The nouns *ἄνθρωπος* (*ἄνθρωπο*), *νῆσος* (*νησο*), *δῶρον* (*δωρο*), *νεὸς* (*νεω*), *Μενέλεως* (*Μενελεω*), *νοῦς* (*νοο*) are thus declined :

NUMBER AND CASE.	REAL STEM.			END- ING.	REAL STEM.			END- ING.	REAL STEM.			END- ING.
	THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.		THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.		THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.	
S. { N. V. A. G. D.	ἄνθρωπ	ο	ς		ν ῆ σ	ο	ς		δ ῶ ρ	ο	ν	
	"	ε	—		"	ε	—		"	ο	ν	
	"	ο	ν		"	ο	ν		"	ο	ν	
	"	ου			"	ου			"	ου		
	"	φ			"	φ			"	φ		
D. { N. V. A. G. D.	"	ω			"	ω			"	ω		
	"	οι ν			"	οι ν			"	οι ν		
P. { N. V. A. G. D.	"	οι			"	οι			"	α	—	
	"	ου [ν]ς			"	ου [ν]ς			"	α	—	
	"	ω ν			"	ω ν			"	ω ν		
	"	οις			"	οις			"	οις		
S. { N. V. A. G. D.	νε	ῶ	ς		Μενελε	ω	ς		ν ο ο		ς	
	"	ῶ	ς		"	ω	ς		ν ο ο		—	
	"	ῶ ν			"	ω ν			ν ο ο		ν	
	"	ῶ			"	ω			ν ο ο			
	"	φ			"	φ			ν φ			
D. { N. V. A. G. D.	"	ῶ			Wanting				ν ῶ			
	"	φ ν							ν ο ι		ν	
P. { N. V. A. G. D.	"	φ			Wanting				ν ο ι			
	"	ῶ [ν]ς							ν ο ο		[ν]ς	
	"	ῶ ν							ν ῶ		ν	
	"	φς							ν ο ι		ς	
	APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.			APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.			APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.		

¹ C. = Stem Characteristic.

|| See 12 (δ).

Application of the General Rules.

STRONG DECLENSION.

The nouns φύλαξ (φυλακ), δαίμων (δαιμον), λέων (λεοντ), γίγας (γιγαντ), τριήρης (τριηρες), γένος (γενες) are thus declined :

NUMBER AND CASE.	REAL STEM.			REAL STEM.			REAL STEM.		
	THEME.	C. ¹	CASE ENDING.	THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.	THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.
S. {	N.	φύλα	ξ—	δαίμων	—	[s]	λέων[τ]	—	[s]
	V.	φύλα	ξ—	δαιμον	—	—	λέον[τ]	—	—
	A.	φύλακ	—	δαίμον	—	α	λέοντ	—	α
	G.	" "	—	" "	—	ος	" "	—	ος
	D.	" "	—	" "	—	ι	" "	—	ι
D. {	N. V. A.	" "	—	" "	—	ε	" "	—	ε
	G. D.	" "	—	" "	—	οιν	" "	—	οιν
P. {	N. V.	" "	—	" "	—	ες	" "	—	ες
	A.	" "	—	" "	—	ας	" "	—	ας
	G.	" "	—	" "	—	ων	" "	—	ων
	D.	φύλα	ξ—	δαίμο[v]	—	σι	λέου[ντ]	—	σι
S. {	N.	γίγα[ντ]	—	τριήρης	—	[s]	γένος	—	—
	V.	γίγαν[τ]	—	τριήρες	—	—	" "	—	—
	A.	γίγαντ	—	τριήρ(σ)η	—	—	" "	—	—
	G.	" "	—	" "	ου—	ς	γέν(σ) ου—	—	ς
	D.	" "	—	" "	ει—	—	" "	ει—	—
D. {	N. V. A.	" "	—	" "	ει—	—	" "	ει—	—
	G. D.	" "	—	" "	οι—	ν	" "	οι—	ν
P. {	N. V.	" "	—	" "	η—	—	" "	η—	—
	A.	" "	—	" "	η—	—	" "	η—	—
	G.	" "	—	" "	ω—	ν	" "	ω—	ν
	D.	γίγα[ντ]	—	τριήρε(σ)	—	σι	γίνε(σ)	—	σι
	APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.		APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.		APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.	

¹ C. = Stem Characteristic.

|| See 12 (b).

Application of the General Rules.

STRONG DECLENSION.

The nouns ἦπαρ (ἦπαρτ), πέρας (περας, περατ), γέρας (γερας), Περικλῆς (Περικλεες), αἰδώς (αἰδος), κέρας (κερας, κερατ) are thus declined :

NUMBER AND CASE.	REAL STEM.		END- ING.	REAL STEM.		END- ING.	REAL STEM.		END- ING.
	THEME.	C. ¹	CASE ENDING.	THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.	THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.
S. { N. V. A. G. D.	ἦπαρ[τ]	—	—	πέρας	—	—	γέρας	—	—
	“	—	—	“	—	—	“	—	—
	“	—	—	“	—	—	“	—	—
	ἦπα[ρ]τ	—	ος	πέρατ	—	ος	γέρ(σ)ω	—	ς
	“	—	ι	“	—	ι	“	αι	—
D. { N. V. A. G. D.	“	—	ε	“	—	ε	“	α	—
	“	—	οιν	“	—	οιν	“	φ	ν
P. { N. V. A. G. D.	“	—	α	“	—	α	“	α	—
	“	—	α	“	—	α	“	α	—
	“	—	ων	“	—	ων	“	ω	ν
	ἦπα[ρ]τ	—	σι	πέρα[τ]	—	σι	γέρα(σ)	—	σι
S. { N. V. A. G. D.	Περικλῆς	—	[ς]	αἰδώς	—	[ς]	κέρας	—	—
	Περικλεῖς	—		“	—	[ς]	“	—	—
	Περικλέ(σ)α	—	—	αἰδ(σ)ῶ	—	—	“	—	—
	Περικλέ(σ)οῦ	—	ς	“	οῦ	ς	κέρ(τ)ω	—	ς
	Περικλεί(σ)	—	—	“	οῖ	—	“	αι	—
D. { N. V. A. G. D.	Wanting	—	—	Wanting	—	—	“	α	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	“	φ	ν
P. { N. V. A. G. D.	Wanting	—	—	Wanting	—	—	“	α	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	“	α	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	“	ω	ν
	—	—	—	—	—	—	κέρα(τ)	—	σι
	APPARENT STEM.	TERMI- NATION.		APPARENT STEM.	TERMI- NATION.		APPARENT STEM.	TERMI- NATION.	

¹ C. = Stem Characteristic.

|| See 12 (b).

Application of the General Rules.

STRONG DECLENSION.

The nouns πόλις (πολι, πολε(j)), πῆχυς (πηχυ, πηχε(j)), ἰχθύς (ιχθυ, ιχθυ[*f*]), βασιλεύς (βασιλευ, βασιλε[*f*]), ναῦς (ναν, νε[*f*], νη[*f*]), οἷς (οἶ, formerly ὄφι, οἶ(j)) are thus declined :

NUMBER AND CASE.	REAL STEM.		END- ING.	REAL STEM.		END- ING.	REAL STEM.		END- ING.	
	THEME.	C. ¹	CASE ENDING.	THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.	THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.	
S. {	N.	πόλι	—	ς	πῆχυ	—	ς	ιχθύ	—	ς
	V.	“	—	—	“	—	—	“	—	—
	A.	“	—	ν	“	—	ν	“	—	ν
	G.	πόλε(ς)	—	ως	πῆχε(ς)	—	ως	ιχθύ(ς)	—	ος
	D.	πόλ(ς) εἰ	—	—	πῆχ(ς) εἰ	—	—	“	—	ι
D. {	N. V. A.	“	εἰ	—	“	εἰ	—	“	—	ε
	G. D.	πολέ(ς)	—	οιν	πηχε(ς)	—	οιν	“	—	οιν
P. {	N. V.	πόλ(ς) εἰ	—	ς	πῆχ(ς) εἰ	—	ς	“	—	ες
	A.	πόλει	—	[ν]ς	πηχει	—	[ν]ς	ιχθυ	—	[ν]ς
	G.	πόλε(ς)	—	ων	πῆχε(ς)	—	ων	ιχθύ(ς)	—	ων
	D.	“	—	σι	“	—	σι	ιχθύ	—	σι
S. {	N.	βασιλεύ	—	ς	ναυ	—	ς	οἶ	—	ς
	V.	“	—	—	“	—	—	οἶ	—	—
	A.	βασιλέ(ς)	—	α	“	—	ν	οἶ	—	ν
	G.	“	—	ως	νε(ς)	—	ώς*	οἶ(ς)	—	ός*
	D.	βασιλ(ς) εἰ	—	—	νη(ς)	—	ι*	“	—	ι*
D. {	N. V. A.	βασιλέ(ς)	—	ε	“	—	ε	“	—	ε
	G. D.	“	—	οιν	νε(ς)	—	οἶν*	“	—	οἶν*
P. {	N. V.	βασιλ(ς) εἰ	—	ς	νη(ς)	—	ες	“	—	ες
	A.	βασιλέ(ς)	—	ας	ναυ	—	[ν]ς	οἶ	—	[ν]ς
	G.	“	—	ων	νε(ς)	—	ὠν*	οἶ(ς)	—	ὠν*
	D.	βασιλεῦ	—	σι	ναυ	—	σι*	οἶ	—	σι*
	APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.		APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.		APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.		

¹ C. = Stem Characteristic.

|| See 12 (b).

* See 13 (a).

Application of the General Rules.

STRONG DECLENSION.

The nouns *πατήρ* (*πατερ*), *ἀνὴρ* (*ἀνερ*, *ἀνδρ*), *ἥρως* (*ἥρω*[*φ*]), *κραιώ* (*πειθο*[*φ*], *πειθο*[*φ*]*ι*), *γάλα* (*γαλακτ*), *γυνή* (*γυνᾶ*, *γυναικ*) are thus declined :

NUMBER AND CASE.	REAL STEM.		END- ING.	REAL STEM.		END- ING.	REAL STEM.		END- ING.
	THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.	THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.	THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.
S. { N. V. A. G. D.	πατήρ πάτερ " " πατ(ε)ρ "	— — — — —	[s] — a ός* ι*	ἀνὴρ ἄνερ ἄνδρ " "	— — — — —	[s] — a ός* ι*	ἥρω (f) " (f) " " "	— — — — —	s s a ος ι
D. { N. V. A. G. D.	πατέρ " "	— —	ε οιν	" " "	— —	ε οιν*	" " "	— —	ε οιν
P. { N. V. A. G. D.	" " " " " " πατρά	— — — —	ες ας ων σι	" " " " " " ἀνδρά	— — — —	ες ας ων* σι	" " " " " " "	— — — —	ες ας ων σι
S. { N. V. A. G. D.	πειθῶ(f) πειθοί(f) " (f) ῶ " ο.θ " ο.ι	— — — — —	— — s —	γάλα[k][τ] " " " κτ " "	— — — — —	— — — ος ι	γυν γύναι[k] γυναικ " "	ή — — — —	— — a ός* ι*
D. { N. V. A. G. D.	Wanting			" " "	— —	ε οιν	" " "	— —	ε οιν*
P. { N. V. A. G. D.	Wanting			" " " " " " γάλα[τ] ξ	— — — —	a a ων ι	" " " " " " γυναι ξ	— — — —	— — — ι*
	APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.		APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.		APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.	

* Follows the accent of monosyllables of strong or consonant declension.

Explanations of Terminations and Case-endings.**WEAK DECLENSION. A-STEMS.****15. Nominative Singular. (F.)**

The terminations $\tilde{\alpha}$, η are modifications¹ of the original final \bar{a} of the real stem; e.g. $\tau\mu\eta$, stem $\tau\mu\bar{a}$, original \bar{a} modified to η ; $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\phi\nu\rho\alpha$, stem $\gamma\epsilon\phi\nu\rho\bar{a}$, original \bar{a} modified to $\tilde{\alpha}$. In words like $\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha$, $\omicron\iota\kappa\acute{\iota}\alpha$, the original final \bar{a} of the real stem has been retained without any modification. The case-ending is wanting.

16. Nominative Singular. (M.)

The termination $\eta\varsigma$ is a modification of the final \bar{a} of the real stem, to which the case-ending ς is added; e.g. $\pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\iota}\tau\eta\varsigma = \pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\iota}\tau\eta + \varsigma = \pi\omicron\lambda\iota\tau\bar{a} + \varsigma$. The termination $\bar{a}\varsigma$ is formed by adding the case-ending ς directly to the final vowel of the real stem with no modification; e.g. $\tau\alpha\mu\acute{\iota}\bar{a}\varsigma = \tau\alpha\mu\acute{\iota}\bar{a} + \varsigma$.

17. Nominative Dual.

The termination \bar{a} arises from a primitive contraction of the final \bar{a} of the real stem with the case-ending e ; e.g. $\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\bar{a} = \chi\omega\rho\bar{a} + e$. This e remains in the strong declension; e.g. $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\alpha\kappa\epsilon$.

18. Nominative Plural.

The termination ai , arising from the union of the final vowel of the real stem with the case-ending ι , shows no² trace of final ς (cf. $\epsilon\varsigma$ in $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\alpha\kappa\epsilon\varsigma$), although on the analogy of the Latin we should infer that it once existed. Possibly this formation is analogous to that of $\tau\alpha\acute{\iota}$, the old form of the article.

¹ See 6.

² See 33, footnote. The analogy of the Latin (even without some sporadic cases of $-\epsilon\varsigma$ added to stems in $-o$) would point to a common ending $-\epsilon\varsigma$ also for stems in $-a$.

19. *Vocative.*

The vocative is like the nominative in all numbers of the A declension, except in the singular of nouns in *as* and *ης*. Nouns in *as* drop *s* of the nominative to form the vocative; i.e. have the vocative the same as the real stem. Nouns in *ης* drop *s* and form the vocative in *η*, except those ending in *-της*, national appellatives (like *Πέρσης*, a Persian), and compounds with *-μέτρης*, *-πίπης*, *-πώλης*, *-τρίβης*,¹ all of which have *ᾱ* in the vocative singular.

20. *Accusative Singular.*

The terminations *ᾶν*, *ᾷν*, *ην*, arise from the addition of *ν*, the case-ending, to the final vowel of the real stem. The real stem is treated as in 15.

21. *Accusative Dual.* See 17.22. *Accusative Plural.*

The termination *ᾶς* arises from an addition of the case-ending *νς* to the final vowel of the real stem; e.g. *χώρας* = *χωρᾶ + νς*, the *ν* disappearing in Attic Greek. No compensatory lengthening has taken place, as the *νς* was added directly to the long vowel of the real stem. The case-ending *νς* = *ν*, the case-ending of the accusative singular, plus *s*, which is added to form the plural. Cf. *φύλακ-ας*.

23. *Genitive Singular.* (F.)

The termination *ᾶς* arises from a primitive contraction of the final vowel of the real stem with the case-ending *ᾶς* (*jās*); e.g. *χώρας* = *χωρᾶ + s* = *χωρᾶ + ᾶς*. The termination *ης* is merely a modification of *a* to *η*; e.g. *τιμῆς* = *τιμας*. See 14, Remark.

¹ Possibly a few other compounds occur.

24. Genitive Singular. (M.)

The termination *ov* arises from a contraction of the final vowel of the real stem with *o* [*σγο, ιο*], the case-ending. The Attic genitive in *ov* is a contraction on the analogy of that of *ov* in the O declension, the influence of the Ionic genitive in *-εω* without doubt having some weight; e.g. *πολίτου* = *πολιτᾱ + o*. See 14, Remark.

25. Genitive Dual.

The termination *αιν* arises from the union of the final vowel of the real stem with the case-ending *ιν* (*φιν*); e.g. *χώραιν* = *χωρᾱ + ιν*.

26. Genitive Plural.

The termination *ων* arises from a contraction of the final vowel of the real stem with the case-ending *ων*; e.g. *χωρῶν* = *χωρᾱ + ων*. See 14, Remark. Here *-άων* = *-άσων*.

27. Dative Singular.

The termination *α* arises from a primitive contraction of final *ᾱ* of the real stem with the case-ending *ει*; e.g. *χώρα* = *χωρᾱ + ι* = *χωρᾱ + ει*. But *ᾱι*, as in *χάμαι*, forms a true locative.¹ Compare as follows, *χώρα* : *χάμαι* :: *οἶκος* : *οἶκοι*. The termination *η* is only a modification of *α*. See 14, Remark.

28. Dative Dual. See 25.**29. Dative Plural.**

The termination *αις* arises from a primitive contraction of final *ᾱ* of the real stem with the case-ending *εις*; or is formed as the dative singular, with *ς* added to form the plural. The locative¹ plural is formed by adding *σι* to

¹ The original force of the ancient locative has disappeared to such a degree that in Greek syntax the locative is treated like the dative. A few survive: *χάμαι*, *on the ground*; *οἶκοι*, *at home*. See also Hadley & Allen, § 220. The formation of these locatives is analogous.

the locative singular; e.g. $\chi\omega\rho\alpha\iota+\sigma\iota=\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha\iota\sigma\iota$, but $\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha\iota\varsigma=\chi\omega\rho\acute{\alpha}+\iota\varsigma=\chi\omega\rho\acute{\alpha}+\epsilon\iota\varsigma$. See 14, Remark.

WEAK DECLENSION. O-STEMS.

30. *Nominative Singular.* (M. and F.)

The termination $\sigma\varsigma$ arises from an addition of the case-ending ς to the final vowel of the real stem; e.g. $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\varsigma=\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron+\varsigma$.

31. *Nominative Singular.* (N.)

The termination $\omicron\nu$ arises from an addition of the case-ending ν to the final vowel of the real stem; e.g. $\delta\acute{\omega}\rho\omicron\nu=\delta\omega\rho\omicron+\nu$.

32. *Nominative Dual.*

The termination ω arises from a primitive contraction of the modified final vowel of the real stem with the case-ending e ; e.g. $\iota\pi\pi\omega=\iota\pi\pi\omega+e$. See 14, Remark.

33. *Nominative Plural.* (M. and F.)

The termination $\omicron\iota$, arising from the union of the final vowel of the real stem with the case-ending ι , shows a¹ trace of final ς (cf. $\epsilon\varsigma$ in $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\alpha\kappa-\epsilon\varsigma$), and also on the analogy of the Latin we should infer that it once existed. Possibly this formation is analogous to that of $\tau\omicron\acute{\iota}$, the old form of the article. See 18.

34. *Nominative Plural.* (N.)

The termination $\check{\alpha}$ arises from a modification of the final vowel of the real stem; e.g. $\delta\acute{\omega}\rho\check{\alpha}-=\delta\omega\rho\omicron-$. Here there is no case-ending.

¹ "Eine merkwürdige Analogiebildung nach den consonantischen Stämmen . . . liegt vor CIA. II. 315, 19 (um Ol. 124), $\delta\sigma\omicron\iota\ \epsilon\iota\sigma\iota\nu\ \epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\rho\omicron\nu\varsigma\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \phi\iota\lambda\omicron\iota\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\ \delta\acute{\eta}\mu\omicron\nu$; 326, 2, $\delta\sigma\omicron\iota\ \epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\rho\omicron\nu\varsigma\ \epsilon\iota\sigma\iota\nu\ \tau\hat{\omega}\ \delta\acute{\eta}\mu\omega$." Gustav Meyer, *Gr. Gram.*, p. 300.

35. *Vocative Singular.* (M. and F.)

The termination ϵ is a modification of the final vowel of the real stem; e.g. $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\epsilon = \lambda\acute{o}\gamma\sigma$. Here, of course, there is no case-ending. But note the vocatives $\theta\epsilon\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$.

36. *Vocative Singular.* (N.) See 31.

37. *Vocative Dual.* See 32.

38. *Vocative Plural.* See 33.

39. *Accusative Singular.*

The termination $\omicron\nu$ arises from an addition of ν , the case-ending, to the final vowel of the real stem; e.g. $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\nu$, $\delta\acute{\omega}\rho\omicron\nu = \lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron + \nu$, $\delta\acute{\omega}\rho\omicron + \nu$.

40. *Accusative Dual.*¹ See 32.

41. *Accusative Plural.* (M. and F.)

The termination $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ arises from the addition of the case-ending $\nu\varsigma$ to the final vowel of the real stem. When ν disappeared, the final \omicron was raised¹ to $\omicron\upsilon$ in compensation; e.g. $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\upsilon\varsigma = \lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron + \nu\varsigma$. Cf. $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\nu\varsigma\iota$ for $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$.

42. *Accusative Plural.* (N.) See 34.

43. *Genitive Singular.*

The termination $\omicron\nu$ arises from a contraction of the final vowel of the real stem with the case-ending \omicron ($\sigma\gamma\omicron$, $\iota\omicron$, \omicron); e.g. $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\nu = \lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron + \omicron$, $\delta\acute{\omega}\rho\omicron\nu = \delta\acute{\omega}\rho\omicron + \omicron$.

44. *Genitive Dual.*

The termination $\omicron\iota\nu$ arises from the union of the final vowel of the real stem with the case-ending $\iota\nu$ ($\phi\iota\nu$); e.g. $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\iota\nu = \lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron + \iota\nu$.

¹ See 6.

45. Genitive Plural.

The termination $\omega\nu$ arises from a contraction of final o of the real stem with the case-ending $\omega\nu$; e.g. $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omega\nu = \lambda\acute{o}\gamma o + \omega\nu$. See 14, Remark. This contraction is older than that of $-\acute{\alpha}\omega\nu$ but later than that of $\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha s$, G. S., and such.

46. Dative Singular.

The termination φ arises from a primitive contraction of the modified final vowel of the real stem with the case-ending ei ; e.g. $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\varphi = \lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omega + i = \lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omega + ei$. This modification distinguishes the dative from the locative.¹ Cf. $\acute{o}\iota\kappa\omicron\iota$, $\acute{o}\iota\kappa\varphi$. See 14, Remark.

47. Dative Dual. See 44.**48. Dative Plural.**

The termination $\acute{o}\iota s$ arises from a primitive contraction of the final vowel of the real stem with the case-ending eis ; e.g. $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\acute{o}\iota s = \lambda\acute{o}\gamma o + i s = \lambda\acute{o}\gamma o + eis$. Compare 46 and 29. See 14, Remark.

THE STRONG DECLENSION. (See 5 and 7.)

49. Nominative Singular.

The case-ending s is inherited directly from the Sanskrit, and is generally regarded as representing a pronominal root, $sa = \acute{o}$, $s\acute{a} = \acute{\eta}$; e.g. $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\alpha\xi = \phi\upsilon\lambda\alpha\kappa - s$. Cf. $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma o - s$, $\pi o\lambda\acute{\iota}\tau\eta - s$.

50. Nominative Singular. (N.)

There is no case-ending in neuters, the nominative being the same as the real stem; e.g. $\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha = \sigma\omega\mu\alpha\tau$. Sometimes the last vowel in the real stem is modified,² as $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron s = \gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon s$.

51. Nominative Dual.

The case-ending is inherited through the Sanskrit \bar{e} ; e.g. $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\alpha\kappa - \epsilon$.

¹ See 27, note.² See 5.

52. Nominative Plural. (M. and F.)

The case-ending $\epsilon\varsigma$ is from the Sanskrit *as*; e.g. φύλακ- $\epsilon\varsigma$.

53. Nominative Plural. (N.)

The case-ending α , like the Sanskrit *ī*, is added directly to the real stem; e.g. σώματ- α .

54. Vocative.

The vocative singular is either the same as the nominative or like the real stem. See the Grammar. The vocative dual and plural are each like the nominative, respectively.

55. Accusative Singular. (M. and F.)

Original form, *am* for consonant, *m* for vowel stems. In Greek, *av* — the final *v* being dropped; but vowel stems assume the *v*. Some words of this declension form the accusative on the basis of both a consonant and a vowel stem; e.g. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθα or ὄρνιν.

56. Accusative Singular. (N.) See 50.**57. Accusative Dual.** See 51.**58. Accusative Plural.** (M. and F.)

The case-ending as or vs is equivalent to a or v , the case-ending of the accusative singular with s added to form the plural; e.g. φύλακ- as , βοῦ- $[v]s$.¹

59. Accusative Plural. (N.) See 53.**60. Genitive Singular.**

The case-ending os , sometimes raised to ws , represents the original Sanskrit *as*; e.g. φύλακ- os , βασιλέ- ws (ἡ- os).

61. Genitive Dual.

The case-ending $οιν$ is formed by analogy from the termination $οιν$ of o -stems of the O declension; e.g. πατέρ- $οιν$.

¹ Forms like πόλεις, πῆχεις are assimilated to those of the nom. plural; cf. ἡδῖους (ἡδίους, ἡδίονας).

62. Genitive Plural.

The case-ending *ων*, the *âm* of Sanskrit, is added directly to the real stem; e.g. *φυλάκ-ων*.

63. Dative Singular.

Strictly a locative. The case-ending *ι* is added to the real stem; e.g. *φύλακ-ι*, cf. *οἴκοι*.

64. Dative Dual. See 61.**65. Dative Plural.**

The case-ending *σι* corresponding to the Sanskrit *su* is merely a locative plural; e.g. *φύλαξι = φυλακ-σι*, cf. *χώραι-σι*.

Explanations of Certain Consonant Stems.

66. "At the end of the diphthongs, the soft vowels pass into the corresponding spirant,—thus *ναυος* becomes *ναφ-ός*; but when they stand alone, they develop a spirant after them which adapts itself to the rules of the consonant declension. Thus, in Sanskrit, from the stem *bhû* (nominative *bhûs*, Earth) we have the genitive *bhuvas*. By analogy we should expect in Greek *σφός*,¹ from which *σός* afterwards arose. In other stems in *v*, and still more in those in *ι*, the formation is very variable. With some, e.g. stem *κι*, nominative *κί-ς*, we must suppose a genitive *κι-ῖ-ος*,² in which the spirant developed out of *ι* corresponds exactly to the *φ* in the case previously mentioned. In other stems

¹ The Greek language had in the most ancient times another letter, *φ*, which was called Digamma (*δίγαμμα* = "double gamma") from its form and *Vau* (*φau*) from its pronunciation. It was pronounced like the Latin *v*: *φοῖνος*, *wine* = Lat. *vinum*. At a later time it was written only by the Aeolians and Dorians. This is the labial spirant.

δ takes the place of Jod,¹ ἔρι-δ-os. But that this δ must be regarded as a sound arising out of Jod in accordance with certain distinct analogies, I believe has been proved in *Grundzüge*, 583 ff. Other stems, again, in ι and υ undergo extension. The ε arising out of ι passes before vowels into εj, e.g. πολεj-os. A trace of this Jod, which must be dropped in obedience to the phonetic laws of later Greek, is retained in the Homeric genitive πόλῃος and Attic πόλεως. For Ebel has shown that the long vowel in both forms is due to compensatory lengthening for the lost spirant. In the same way ἄστεως points to ἄστεf-os. Elsewhere it is true Jod and Vau dropped out without any compensation, and hence arose the apparent but deceptive existence of ε beside ι or υ as the final letter of the stem. In reality ε is always for an original εj or εf, and thus these stems are shown to belong to the consonant declension. On the other hand, in the formation of the accusative of masculine and feminine, the true vowel nature of the stems declares itself, πάλιν, and the vocative singular also, where it exists as a separate form, contains the pure vowel stem. The double nature of these stems is therefore now clear."

67. "The nominative of stems (like ἡχώ), in inscriptions and according to the evidence of grammarians, had secondary forms in -ω, — Ἀητώ, Σαπφώ. Without question this form is the oldest, and at the first glance we see that Σαπφώ is the regular nominative to vocative Σαπφοῖ, to which it bears exactly the same relation as δαίμων to δαῖμον. Ahrens

¹ "The spirant Jod, produced by breathing over the palate (the palatal spirant) has not come down to us in any Greek dialect, but the existence of the sound at one time, as inferred from the comparison of kindred languages, is one of the most important facts in the history of the language, by which a number of apparently quite different processes receive a very simple explanation (cf. *Grundzüge*, 511 ff.)."

assumes *οι* as the primary ending of these stems: we shall have to go a step farther. From evidence of certain MSS. of Herodotus, it will not be too rash to refer our feminines in *-ο* to *-οφι*, as we know that masculines in *-ω* sprang from *-οφ*."

Here *πάτρως* = *πάτροφ-ς*. The genitive is written thus: *πάτρω-[-φ]-ος*.

"In this nominative in *-ω* two remarkable facts are to be noticed: (1) the want of *ς* as the sign of the nominative, and (2) the lengthening of the vowel from *ο* to *ω*. . . . The lengthening, it is true, cannot be explained, as I used to think, by the analogy of *δαίμων* and *δαῖμον*, for *δαίμων* stands for *δαίμονς*. But *the analogy of such forms* may have been influential in causing the lengthening due to the dropped *φ* to be adopted in the nominative but rejected in the vocative."

"Between two vowels the *ι*, like *υ*, passed in the diphthong stems primarily into the corresponding spirant until at length it also became utterly lost. In these, as in other similar changes, we must assume that they did not all take place at once, but gradually, one after another." See 66.

68. *γέρας, Neuters.*

"The stems with movable *τ*, few in number, are best explained on the hypothesis that language has here been led to waver between two stems, one short and the other lengthened by the addition of *τ*. Accurately speaking, there has been no rejection of *τ*. But there were two stems, e.g. *κερας* and *κερατ*, standing side by side, and each having the same sound in the nominative. From each cases were formed which continued to remain in use side by side."

69. *πατράσι*. For *πατρέσι*, metathesized form for *πατέροι*.

70. Compared with 66, we find here one of the cases referred to in the words, "Elsewhere it is true Jod and Vau dropped out without any compensation." E.g. *ιχθύ(ς)ος*.

71. "Several neuter stems in *αρτ*, as *φρεαρτ*, reject *τ* in N.A.V. singular, and *ρ* in the other cases." Compare the Sanskrit *jakrt* with *jakart*, synonymous with the Greek *ἡπαρ*. Compare, further, Homeric *ποτί* with *προτί*.

72. *ν-Stems and Hard Combinations.*

In *ν*-stems sometimes the *-ν*, sometimes *-ς* (of the nominative singular), is lost, the final vowel of stem when originally short being lengthened in compensation, e.g. *τάλας* (*ταλαν-*), *αἰών* (*αἰων-*), *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), *κτεῖς* (*κτεν-*); sometimes both forms are found, that in *-ς* being the older, e.g. *δελφίς* or *-φίν*; rarely the old form is retained in full, e.g. *ἔλμινς*, *πείρινς*.

"The intention of language was everywhere the same; viz. to add *-ς* to the stem. Only in cases where the addition gives rise to too hard a combination of sounds, this intention gives way to euphony. Even then, language was intent upon distinguishing the nominative from the stem. The lengthening which takes place in the formation without sigma (e.g. from *πατερ* to *πατήρ*, from *δαιμον* to *δαίμων*) is manifestly due to the desire for compensation. Comparative grammarians therefore very properly assume as the original forms, *πατερ-ς*, *δαιμον-ς*, *σαφεσ-ς*. But for Greek school grammar the two methods of forming the nominative — *ποιμήν* from stem *ποιμεν-*, and *εἶ-ς* from stem *ἐν-* — must be carefully distinguished. In cases where the addition of the sigma causes difficulties, there are evidently before us two periods in the history of language which must be chronologically distinguished. At a very early period in the life of language the combinations *rs* and *ss* were felt

to be distasteful. It is possible that at a time anterior to the separate existence of Greek, the older termination *-ars* became *-ār*, *-ass* became *-ās*, while in the other case-forms the short vowel remained unaltered. From this ancient condition of language the Greek borrowed the long vowel in *πατήρ*, *ρήτωρ*, *σαφής*, *αἰδώς* (stem, *αἰδοο-*). In the same way the combination *ns* began at a very early period to be objectionable, and therefore the sibilant was dropped in many cases, especially when the stem ended in *-n* only. Thus *-ans* became *-ān*, and the Greek *-ons*, *-ων*. On the other hand, other combinations of sounds were retained much longer, especially *ns*, when a *t* had fallen out after the *n*. For the same reason, forms like *τιθέν-ς* were long retained on Greek ground; from this at a comparatively recent date came *τιθείς* by the usual compensatory lengthening, from *ἰδον-ς*, *ἰδούς*. It cannot be denied that language was inconsistent. In the formation of participles we must assume an early variation, by which, in the conjugation with the connecting vowel,¹ the lengthening of the stem vowel replaced the sigma.² In the conjugation without the connecting vowel, on the other hand, the form with the sigma remained."

73. The difference between *χαρίεσι* and *τιθείσι* is explained by the fact that the adjectives from an early period had forms in *-ετ*, i.e. in *-φετ*, existing side by side with the stems in *-εντ*, originally *-φεντ*. For the same reason the feminine of *χαρίεις* is *χαρίεσσα*, that is, *χαρι-φετγα* (Skt. *-vatī* = *-vatyā*), in distinction from *τιθείσα* (for *τιθεντ-γα*, *τιθεντ-σα*). Compare this with *λελυκυῖα* (for *λελυκ-υσγα*, Skt. *-vasyā*); also in the perfect active participle two stems existed side by side, *-οτ* (*-vat*); *-υ* (*-υσ*, *-vas*). See 146.

¹ Or Stem Characteristic.

² Except in that of the first aorist active participle; e.g. *λύσας*.

74. *βελτίονα βελτίω*. This class contains scarcely any other than the comparative stems in which the *-ων* has arisen out of the Sanskrit *-ians*. Probably in Greek certain case-forms in *-ς* remaining current (e.g. *βελτίονσα*), afterwards lost their *ν*, giving *βελτίωσα*. Such forms, at a somewhat later period of the language, naturally rejected *ς*: compare *αἰδόσα, αἰδο-α, αἰδῶ*. See 143.

Comparatives in *-ων* admit the shorter form in the accusative singular masculine and in the nominative, vocative, and accusative plural. Positives in *-ων* do not.

Classified Lists.

THE A-DECLENSION.

NOTE. All real stems end in *ā*, and are classified by the termination of the nominative singular.

75. Termination *ᾱ*.

Ἀβλάβεια, ἀγένεια, ἄγκυρα, ἄγνοια, ἀγριμέλισσα, ἄελλα, Αἴγινα, ἀλήθεια, ἀμέλεια, ἀρμάμαξα, βοήθεια, γάγγραινα, γέλταινα, γενέταιρα, γέφυρα, γλῶσσα, δῖαιτα, δόξα, ἐγκράτεια, ἔννοια, εὐσέβεια, θεράπεινα, μάχαιρα, μέριμνα, Μέσπιλα, Μήδεια, πείνα, πρόνοια, ῥίζα, σφαῖρα, τράπεζα, χίμαιρα, — and many others.

76. Termination *-ā*.

Ἀγορά, ἄγρα, ἀδικία, βακτηρία, βία, γεωργία, δουλεία, δυστυχία, ἐκκλησία, ἐλευθερία, ἐπιθυμία, ἐπιτορκία, ἐργασία, ἐρημία, ἐσπέρα, εὐδαιμονία, εὐκοσμία, ἔχθρα, ζημία, ἡμέρα, ἡσυχία, θεά, θῆρα, θυσία, Ἰωνία, κακία, καρδία, Κιλικία, κοινωνία, λαλία, λεία, ληστεία, Λυδία, λῆρα,

μαντεία, μισθοφορά, νευρά, οὔρα, παιδεία, πανουργία, παροιμία, πλευρά, Σικελία, φιλομήλα, χαράδρα, ὄρα, — and many others.

77. *Termination -η.*

Ἀγέλη, ἀδελφή, αἰσχύνη, Ἀντιγόνη, βλάβη, βοή, βουλή, γνώμη, δαπάνη, δέλη, διαβολή, δικαιοσύνη, δίκη, δυσμή, εἰρήνη, εἰσβολή, ἐντολή, ἐπιβουλή, ἐπιστήμη, ζώνη, ἡδονή, Θράκη, Ἴλη, κάρφη, κορυφή, κραυγή, κριθή, λήθη, Λιβύη, λίμνη, λόγχη, λύπη, μελίνη, νάπη, νεφέλη, Νίσση, νομή, ὀργή, ὄρμη, Σπάρτη, — and many others.

78. *Termination -ης.*

Ἀθλητής, ἀκινάκης, ἀκροάτης, Ἀρταξέρξης, Ἀρταπάτης, γυμνήτης, δικαστής, ἐθελοντής, ἐραστής, εὐεργέτης, εὐρετής, θεατής, θηρευτής, ιδιώτης, ικέτης, κριτής, κυβερνήτης, κωμάρχης, κωμήτης, ληστής, Μιθριδάτης, Μιλτιάδης, ναύτης, οἰκέτης, Ὀρέστης, ὀρχηστής, παιδοτρίβης, παρασάγγης, ποιητής, προδότης, σαλπικκτής, σοφιστής, τεχνίτης, ὑπηρέτης, χορευτής, ψευστής, — and many others.

79. *Termination -ας.*

Αἰνείας, ἀπαρκτίας, ἀρτύνας, ἀστερίας, βύας, δρομίας, ἐκνεφίας, ἵπποσόας, Κριτίας, Λεωνίδας, μητραλοίας, Μίδας, νεανίας, ὀπίας, ὀρνιθίας, Ὀρόντας, Πανσανίας, πυρρίας, — and others.

Compared with those in -ης, common nouns in -ας are rare in Attic Greek. There are about ninety in the Lexicon, including several poetic and Doric forms and many from post-classical writers. Proper nouns in -ας present a fair proportion to those in -ης.

80. *Contracts in -ῆ*.¹

Ἄδελφιδῆ, ἀκτῆ, ἀμυγδαλῆ, ἀνεψιαδῆ, ἀνθρωπῆ, ἀρκτῆ, διπλῆ, ἐχινῆ, θυγατριδῆ, ἱξαλῆ, κυνῆ, κωλῆ, λεοντῆ, λυκῆ, μυγαλῆ, νεβρῆ, παρδαλῆ, ροδῆ, σησαμῆ, φακῆ, χαλκῆ, — and a few others.

81. *Contracts in -ᾶς, -ῆς*.

Ἀτταγᾶς (?), Βορρᾶς, Θαλῆς, — and possibly a few others.

THE O-DECLENSION.

Classified by the termination of the nominative singular.

82. *Termination -ος*.²

Ἄγρός, αἰτός, ἄθλος, αἶνος, ἄμπελος, ἄνεμος, αἰιδός, ἄργυρος, ἀριθμός, ἄρκτος, ἄρτος, ἄσκος, ἄσφαλτος, βάλανος, βάσανος, βίβλος, βίκος, βίος, γάμος, γέρανος, δαρεικός, δεσμός, δῆμος, διδάσκολος, ἔλαφος, ἐνιαυτός, ἐπισιτισμός, ἐταῖρος, ἔφοδος, ἥλιος, ἡνίοχος, ἦχος, θησαυρός, θόρυβος, θῦμός, καρπός, κατήγορος, κοινορτός, κροκόδειλος, Μῆδος, Μίλητος, μόλυβδος, Μυσός, Νεῖλος, Ὀμηρος, πλούτος, Σάμος, Σάτυρος, — and many others.

83. *Termination -ον*.

Ἀκροατήριον, ἄντρον, Ἀπιεῖον, Ἀράτειον, ἄριστον, ἄροτρον, ἄστρον, βιβλίον, γέρρον, δάκρυον, δεῖπνον, δένδρον, ἔλαιον, ἔργον, ἔρμαιον, ζῶον, ἡμι-δαρεικόν, θέατρον, θηρίον, κενοτάφιον, μέταλλον, μέτρον, Ὀρθόπαγον, ὄριον, παλτόν, πλέθρον, πρόβατον, πτερόν, ρόδον, σκῆπτρον, σκῦλον, σπάρτον, στάδιον (plural also -οι), στέρνον, σφάγιον, Τερμέριον, — and others.

¹ See 8, footnote.

² There are about seventy varieties of stems of common nouns of the feminine gender.

84. *Termination -ως.*

*Αθως, ἄλως,¹ Ἀμφιάρεως, Βριάρεως, γάλως,² κάλως, κανθάρεως, λαγώς, λεώς, Μίνως,² τρίμνω, Τυνδάρως, τυφώς, Τυφώς, φιβάλεως, φλέως, — and a few others.

Neuters are very rare: χρεών.

The Attic declension has the same case-endings (except vocative singular, M. and F.) as the O-declension, but with final *ο* of the real stem raised to *ω* throughout. "The peculiar accentuation of the Attic declension is evidently owing to the fact that these stems originally ended in *-αο*. From that time onwards, in spite of the change of quantity, the acute continued frequently to be placed on the antepenult: e.g. Μενέλαος, Μενέλεως.³ Compare also the Attic πάλεως with the Homeric πόλῃος."

85. *Contracts in -οῦς.*

The following occur chiefly in compounds:

*Ἀδελφιδοῦς, ἀνάπλους, ἀνάρρους, ἀνεψιαδοῦς, ἡμιχρυσοῦς, θροῦς, θυγατρίδοῦς, κνοῦς, μνοῦς, πρόχους (D. P. πρόχοισι), ῥοῦς, σοῦς, ὑῖδοῦς, φλοῦς, χαλκοῦς, χλοῦς, χνοῦς, χοῦς, — and a few others.

Neuters are very rare: κανοῦν.

THE CONSONANT DECLENSION.

Classified by the final consonant of the stem. Here the apparent stem (or theme) and the real stem are identical.

86. *Stem in κ, like φύλαξ.*

*Αλοξ, ἀνθέριξ, γλαῦξ, ἐπίτεξ, Θρᾶξ, κῆρυξ, Κίλιξ, κόλαξ, κόραξ, λύγξ, μύρμηξ, πέρδιξ, σάρξ, — and many others.

¹ Also of the strong declension. ² Contraction has taken place here.

³ In Attic oxytones, the acute accent is retained on the ultima throughout; e.g. νεώς, — νεώς, νεών, gen. sing. and plural.

87. *Stem in β, like φλεψ.*

Ἀλότριψ, Ἄραψ, ἀχυρότριψ, λίβα,¹ λίψ,² οἰκότριψ, φάψ, Χάλυψ, χέρνυψ, — and possibly a few others.

88. *Stem in π, like γύψ.*

Γλαυκώψ, γρύψ, δρύοψ, ἔποψ, ἥλιψ, Θρίψ, θυμάλωψ, θώψ, ἱψ, κλώψ, κώληψ, λαίλαψ, — and many others.

89. *Stem in γ, like σάλπιγξ.*

Διασφάξ, ἐπήλυξ, θώμιγξ, Ἰᾶπυξ, ἱλιγξ, κόκκυξ, ὄρτυξ, στράγξ, φάλαγξ, φόρμιγξ, Φρύξ, — and many others.

90. *Stem in ντ, like λέων.*

Ἄκων, ἄρχων, Ἀχέρων, δράκων, θεράπων, κνώδων, μέδων, Πυριφλεγέθων, τένων, φεύγων, — and some others.

91. *Stem in ντ, like γίγας.*

Ἀδάμας, ἀλλᾶς, ἀνδριάς, ἐλέφας, ἰμάς, Κάλχας, κιλλίβας, Κορυβάς, Μίμας, Τάρας, — and some others.

92. *Stem in δ, like λαμπάς.*

Ἄρκας, γυμνάς, δειράς, Ἑλλάς, μυριάς, νομάς, ραγάς, σκιάς, σπιλάς, στιβάς, φυγάς, — and many others.

93. *Stem in δ, like ἐλπίς.*

Ἄρτεμις, ἄσπις, ἔρις, κρηπίς, παγίς, πατρίς, πύραμις, στλεγγίς, Φᾶσις, φροντίς, — and many others.

94. *Stem in θ, like ὄρνις.*

Ἀγκλις,³ ἄγνυθες,³ ἀγριόρνιθες,⁴ γέλγυς,⁵ ἔλμυς, κατακλώθες,⁴ Κλωθες,⁴ κόρυς, κώμυς, μέρμυς, Πάρνης, πείρινς, — and possibly a few others.

¹ See the Lexicon.

² Only in plural.

³ Plural γέλγεις.

⁴ κατήλυψ has -φος.

⁵ Plural.

95. *Stem in ν, like ποιμήν.*

Ἄδην or Ἀδήν, ἄρσην, ἀτμήν, αὐτμήν, αὐχήν, εἰρήν or ἱρήν, λιμήν, πυθμήν, ὕμνην, φρήν, — and some others.

96. *Stem in ν, like αἰών.*

Ἀγών, ἀμπελών, ἀνδρών, Βαβυλών, λειμών, Μένων, Μίλων, Πασίων, χειμών, χιτών, — and many others.

97. *Stem in ν, like ἡγεμών.*

Ἀλγηδών, ἀλεκτρυών, δαιτυμών, Ἡϊών, θυρών, κανών, Καρχηδών, κηδεμών, χθών, — and many others.

98. *Stem in ν, like δαίμων.*

Γείτων, γνώμων, διδυμάων, ἡίων, ἥμων, ἰχνεύμων, Ἴων, Καδμείων, καύσων, Μέμνων, τέκτων, — and others.

99. *Stem in ρ, like ῥήτωρ.*

Ἀκτωρ, δέκτωρ, διάκτωρ, δοριμήστωρ, δουπήτωρ, ἐπαμύντωρ, ἐπιβήτωρ, ἐπιβώτωρ, εὐρήτωρ, — and many others.

100. *Stem in τ, like θής.*

Γόης, γυμνής, ἐμβλής, ἐσθής, Κρής, λαμπρότης, νεότης, πένης, πιστότης, Τίγρης, — and many others.

101. *Stem in λ, like ἄλς.* This stands alone.

(ὁ) ἄλς, salt; (ἡ) ἄλς, sea.

102. *Stem in ρ, like θήρ.*

Γνωστήρ, γομφωτήρ, γραπτήρ, δεκτήρ, δηλητήρ, διοπτήρ, δμητήρ, δοτήρ, δρηστήρ, κρατήρ, — and many others.

103. *Stem in ν, like ῥίς.* See 72.

Ἀκτίς, γλωχίς, δελφίς, ἐρμίς, θίς, ἱς, πηρῖν or πηρίς, Σαλαμίς, Τελχίν, ὠδίς, — and a few others.

The form in *-ς* is older than that in *-ν*. Most of the above have two forms in the nominative; e.g. *γλωχίς* or *-ιν*.

104. *Stem in τ, like σῶμα.*

Ἀμάρτημα, γράμμα, δέρμα, δρᾶμα, ἐνθύμημα, θαῦμα, κτήμα, ὄνομα, ποίημα, σταύρωμα, χάλκωμα, — and many others.

105. *Stem in τ, like πέρας.* See 68.

Ἄλας (rarely), δέρας, ὀπέας, τέρας, — and possibly a few others.

106. *Stem in τ, like ἦπαρ.* See 71.

Ἄλειφαρ, δέλεαρ, εἶδαρ, ἦμαρ, ὄνειαρ, οὐθαρ, πείραρ, πύαρ, σκῶρ,¹ στέαρ, ὕδαρ,¹ ὕφεαρ, φρέαρ, — and a few others.

But δάμαρ (ῆ), κύαρ (ὀ).

107. *Stem in σ, like τριήρης.*

A few adjectives in *-ηρης*, sometimes used substantively like the above; e.g. *διήρης*. Substantives in *-ης* of this class are chiefly proper names; e.g. *Δημοσθένης*.

108. *Stem in σ, like γένος.*

Αἶσχος, βάρος, ἔθνος, ἔτος, ζεύγος, θάλπος, ἵχνος, κλέος, κράτος, λάχος, πέλαγος, — and many others.

A few neuter substantives are formed in *-ες*, of which the following are declinable; e.g. Ἡμεροκαλλές, ἵπποφαές (also *-εως*), Κυνόσαργες, ὀνοχειλές, πενταπετές. Others occur, indeclinable.

109. *Stem in σ, like Περικλῆς.*

Ἐτεοκλῆς, Εὐρυκλῆς, Ἡρακλῆς, Θεμιστοκλῆς, Σοφοκλῆς, — and other proper names.

¹ See the Lexicon.

110. Stem in ι (εῖ), like πόλις. See 66.

Ἀνάβασις, δίωξις, δύσις, κρίσις, κτήσις, μάντις, ὄσφρησις, ὄφις, Σάρδεις (plural), τάξις, ὕβρις, φύσις, — and many others.

111. Stem in υ (εῖ), like πῆχυσ. See 66.

πέλεκυς, πρέσβυς,¹ — and possibly a few others.

112. Stem in υ̑ (εῖ), like ἄστυ. See 66.

πῶν.

And a few adjectives used substantively; e.g. δασύ.

113. Stem in υ(υῖ), like ιχθύς. See 66.

Βότρυς, γραπτός, θρήνυς, ἰθύς, ἰλός, ἰξύς, ἰσχύς, ἴτυς, Αἰβυς, μυριοστός, μύς, — and many others.

114. Stem in ευ(εῖ), like βασιλεύς. See 66.

Γονεύς, γραμματεύς, γραφεύς, γριπεύς, δεκαδεύς, δονακέυς, δρομεύς, ἐρμηνεύς, Θησεύς, ἵππεύς, — and many others.

115. Stem in ο (οῖ), like ἡχώ. See 67.

Ἀργώ, Ἐρατώ, Ἴνω, Ἰώ, κερδώ, κυνώ, ληκώ, Λητώ, Αἰθώ, πευθώ, Σαπφώ, σινδώ, φειδώ, — and others.

116. Stem in ω (οῖ), like ἥρως. See 67.

Δμός, ἐτεοδμός, θώς, μήτρως,² Μίνως,¹ πάτρως,² Τρώς, — and a few others.

For αἰδώς, ἡώς, see the Lexicon, also p. 13.

¹ See the Lexicon.

² In singular also of the Attic declension; only of consonant declension in plural.

117. *Stems in σ and τ, like γέρας.* See 68.

Γήρας,¹ δέπας, κνέφας,¹ κρέας, σέλας,¹ σκέπας,¹ σφέλας,¹
— and possibly a few others.

The long form is sometimes retained in other cases.

118. For syncopated nouns, see the Grammar.

119. For the more common irregular nouns, see the Grammar.

120. *Stem in ν, like Τιτάν.*

Ἀδειγάνες,² βραχμάν, Ἰάν, μεγιστάνες,² νεάν, Παιάν,
Πάν, πάν, πελεκάν, — and a few others.

121. *Stem in ν, like Ἑλλην.*

Δοθιήν, Κεφαλλήν, λειχήν, πυρήν, ῥήν, Σειρήν, σπλήν,
σφήν, σωλήν, χήν (χένας, A. P.), ψήν, — and many others.

122. *Stem in ρ, like μάκαρ.*

Ἀήρ,¹ αἰθήρ,¹ ἀρχιφώρ, θεόμαρτυς,¹ Καῖσαρ, Κάρ,
Κήρ (ῆ), μάρτυς,¹ ὅαρ (ῆ), ψάρ, — and others.

Also, ἀποφώρ, κέλωρ, φώρ.

123. *Stem in τ, like ἔρως.*

Ἀντέρως, εἰλως, εὐρώς, ιδρώς, κρατυβρώς, πλώς, φώς,
χρώς, — and a few others.

124. *Stem in δ, like δαγύς.*

Ἐμύς or Ἐμύς, πηλαμύς, χλαμύς, — and a few others.

125. *Stem in χ, like διῶρυξ.*

Γλώχες,² θρίξ (for τρίξ), στίξ, ψίξ, — and a few others.

¹ See the Lexicon.

² Plural.

126. *Mixed Stems.*

ἄναξ, -κτος; κατήλιψ, -φος; μόσσυν, -ῦνος; ὀδούς, -όντος; πούς, ποδός; σμῶδιξ, -ιγος; νύξ, -κτός; Φόρκυν, -νος. σής, σέος¹ (rarely).

127. *Stem in ι (ιγ), like δῆρις.* See 66.

*Αλτις, ἔχισ, ἦνις, καλάστρις, κίς, ὄρχις, σάγαρις, Συνένεσις, τύρσις, — and others.

128. *Stem in ι (ιγ), like σινάπι (1); like πέπερι (2).*

*Αμμι (2), βέρβερι (1), κιννάβαρι (2), κῦφι (1 and 2), στίμμι or στῖμι (1, 2, and -δος), — and a few others.

A. Μέλι has -τος.

B. Indeclinable are ἄκαρι, ἄλφι, βλίτυρι, κόμμι, κοῦκι, κρῖ, τάγῤρι.

C. A few adjectives in -ι are used substantively; e.g. εὔελπι, -δος, ἐπίχαρι, -τος.

129. *Stem in υ (υφ), like βράθυ.*

Μέθυ, μίσυ (also -ως), νᾶπυ, — and a few others.

130. *Stem in ρ, like νέκταρ.*

Εἰλαρ, ὀπισθέναρ, σκίναρ, ἦρ,² κῆρ,² — and a few others.

A. Indeclinable are θέλκαρ, λῶφαρ, πίαρ, σῦφαρ, φάρ.

B. Indeclinable are λέπας, σέβας.

C.² *Αορ (or ᾶορ, -ρος), βρέτας, ἦτορ, κῶας, οὔδας, οὔς, πέλας, πέλωρ, σταῖς, φάος.

¹ Plural σῆτες.

² See the Lexicon.

ADJECTIVES OF THE VOWEL DECLENSION.

Classified by the termination of the nominative singular.

131. *Termination* -ος, -η, -ον, *like* σοφός.

Ἀγαπητός, ἀγνός, ἐνδοιαστός, ἔρημος, θερμός, θηρευτικός, θρυπτικός, ὁμός, σεμνός, σπερχνός, — and many others.

132. *Termination* -ος, -ᾶ, -ον, *like* ἄξιος.

Ἀθλιος, ἄκρος, ἐλεύθερος, ἐναντίος, ἐρυθρός, ἕτερος, ἱερός, καρτερός, μινυρός, — and many others.

133. *Termination* -ος, -ον, *like* ἄδελος.

Ἄντιτος, ἀντίφωνος, ἀντίψηφος, ἄορνος, ἔκκαιρος, ἔκκριτος, ἐνδύμαχος, θηριομάχος, ἰάσιμος, — and many others.¹

134. *Termination* -ως, -ων, *like* ἱλεως.

Ἐκπλεως, εὐνως, μεσόγεως, other compounds of the same; also ἀγήρω, εὐγήρω, εὐχρω, — and a few others.

135. *Termination* -ος, -ᾶ, -ον, *like* χρυσοῦς, -ῆ, οὖν.²

Ἐρίνεος, κυάνεος, λίνεος, ὑάλεος, φοινίκεος, χάλκεος, — and a few others.

Those in -λέος remain uncontracted except ὑάλεος above.

136. *Termination* -ος, -ᾶ, -ον, *like* ἀργυροῦς, -ᾶ, -οῦν.²

Ἐρέεος, κεραμεοῦς, πορφύρεος, σιδήρεος, ταύρεος, — and a few others.

137. *Termination* -ος, -η, -ον, *like* ἀπλοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν.²

Ἐξαπλόος, πολλαπλόος, chiefly compounds of -πλόος, — and possibly a few others.

¹ Numerically the largest class, although not so frequently used in Attic Greek as adjectives of three terminations. ² See 8, footnote.

138. *Termination -os, -on, like ἀπλους, -ουν.*¹

*Απνοος, ἀπόρροος, ἀρτίθροος, βαθύχροος, δορύξοος, εὔχλοος, — many compounds of these stems, and possibly a few others.

139. Adjectives of one termination sometimes occur. See the Lexicon.

140. The following violate rules :

*Αγαυός, ἀγλαός, *Αθωος, αἰδῖος, βοηθός, ζωός, ἡλεός, ὄλοος, ταλαός, ταναός, τετράορος.

See the Lexicon.

ADJECTIVES OF THE CONSONANT DECLENSION.

Classified by the stem.

141. *Stem in s, like ἀληθής.*

Εὐπρεπής, θηλυμελής, καταδεής, μελανθής, μεληδής, μονοειδής, ὄξυωπής, πολυκαής, πολυδευκής, πολυεργής, πολυσινής, — and many others.

142. *Stem in ν, like εὐδαίμων.* See 74.

Πολυκτῆμων, σιδηρόφρων, σκηπτοβάμων, συνήμων, συνομαίμων, συντέρμων, — and many others.

143. *Stem in ν (εῖ), like γλυκός, omitting the feminine.*

*Αμφίγενυς, ἀνίχθυσ, βροτόγηρυς, ἔποξυς, εὐπηχυς, ἡμίβραχυς, κυανόφρυς, ταρχύς, ταχύδακρυς, τετράπηχυς, — and others.

¹ See 8, footnote.

ADJECTIVES OF THE CONSONANT AND VOWEL
DECLENSIONS.

144. *Like γλυκός.*

Αἰπός, ἀμβλός, ἀμφίβραχος, ἀμφίδασυς, βαρὺς, βριθὺς, γλυκός, δασύς, δριμύς, εὐθύς, εὐρύς, ἡδύς, ἥμισυς, θήλυς, ὀξύς, παχύς, πλατύς, ταρφύς, ταχύς, τραχύς, ὠκύς, — and their compounds.

145. *Like χαρίεις.* See 73.

Μορόεις, πτερόεις, ῥακόεις, ῥοδόεις, ῥυπόεις, σκιδόεις, σκοτόεις, στονόεις, τειχιόεις, — and many others.

146. Compounds of πᾶς follow the accent of the nominative, but are like πᾶς in the genitive and dative singular (M. and N.).

147. Adjectives of one termination sometimes occur. See the Lexicon.

PART II.

VERB INFLECTION.



INTRODUCTION.

The Aorist in $-\sigma a$.—The Perfect in $-\kappa a$.

148. $\eta\delta\epsilon(\sigma)a$.—A preterite of the root $\acute{\epsilon}s$ ($\acute{\epsilon}\sigma a$) is added to the perfect theme, the augment being prefixed,—thus $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\epsilon\phi\iota\delta\epsilon\sigma a$,—to which the *eram, eras* of Latin (cf. *videram*) is obviously a parallel. We have thus the illustration of an operation common to all inflected languages,—the formation of compound tenses out of simple. If we assume that the a in $\eta\delta\epsilon\sigma a$ is the Stem Characteristic (commonly called variable vowel), we find sufficient analogy for the assumption in all the forms of the sigmatic aorist. With the primitive root $\acute{\epsilon}s$ (Skt. *as*), in this case also theme, we find another form associated, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma a$,—called by some philologists an expanded present $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma a$.¹ But what of the vowel a ? Does not this vowel a in $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma a$ bear precisely the same relation to the theme $\acute{\epsilon}s$ as the vowel o in $\lambda\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\nu$ to the simple theme $\lambda\nu$? If so, why do grammarians keep on designating the o in the one case variable or thematic, but avoid naming it in the case of the aorist system in $-\sigma a$? On the other hand, if we assume that $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma a$ is an expanded present theme, and that the a is merely caprice (and that this a is not a variable vowel), then we must

¹ For $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma a\mu\iota$, to which ηa corresponds as imperfect, just as $\eta\nu$ to $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\mu\iota$. See also 179.

also assume the same for the first aorist itself, and classify this whole system under the strong inflection. This I have been almost inclined to do. The analogy, however, of forms like *ἔστησα, ἔστην, ἔβην, ἔβησα* with *ἦν, ἦα* (*ἦ(σ)α*) has helped to establish my conviction that the commonly accepted hypothesis in regard to the *α* in *ἔλυσα*; viz. that this vowel is the final vowel of the stem, and not of the theme, is correct. This *α* is retained in the optative *-σαιμι*, etc. (changed to *ῆ*, in Aeol. *-σαιας*, etc.), possibly to avoid confusion with the future tense. It is not the province of this work to enter to any extent into the discussion of this matter. Now, if the theory of compound formation is true in regard to *ἦδεσα*, it is also applicable to the pluperfect active in general, and we must assume the same formation for *ἐλελύκη* (*ἐλελύκεσα*) that we have for *ἦδη* (*ἦδεσα*). The forms in the pluperfect active in *αι* of the plural are analogous to the regular contraction from *εε* of their singular into *αι*. Assuming, therefore, that the pluperfect indicative is a compound tense, how about the perfect indicative, subjunctive, etc., as well? We can, with equal authority, refer *εἰδῶ* to *εἰδέσω*, i.e. *εἶδεσ* + *ω*, as *ἦδη* to *ἦδεσα*, i.e. *ἦδεσ* + *α*: similarly *εἰδείην* to *εἶδεσίην*, i.e. *εἶδεσ* + *ίην*; *εἰδέναι* to *εἰδέσναι*, i.e. *εἶδεσ* + *φέναι*¹; *εἰδώς*² to *εἶδ* + *φως*. From a consideration of these forms, then, we can also assume that the theme³ of the perfect active is formed by a union of the root *ἐς*

¹ *εἰδέναι*. For *εἶδε(σ)φέναι*, only in this case the *φ* has disappeared; cf. *τιθέναι* (*τιθε(φ)έναι*). Furthermore also, the accent of *παρεῖναι*, as compared with that of *πάρεμι*, leads us to assume an original *ἐ(σ)φέναι* here, after the analogy of the monosyllabic stems; e.g. *δοφέναι, δοῦναι; θεφέναι, θεῖναι*. (See also p. 48.)

² The participle of the perfect *-ώς* goes directly back to the Sanskrit *-vāt*, and its consistent carrying out in Greek is a special archaism. See footnote, p. 43.

³ See Preface; also footnote, page 1.

(Skt. *as*) with the reduplicated theme of the verb itself.¹ That in the indicative it appears generally as *-a*, e.g. *λέλυκα*, *γέγονα*. While it is non-existent in the perfect participle, it appears again in the infinitive. The subjunctive and optative in *-κω*, *-κοιμι*, as well as the rare imperative, are relics of that same period, most probably, to which pluperfects like *ἄνωγον*, *ἐπέφυκον* point.

Nor can I understand how the form *ἔσα* should be employed to form pluperfects by uniting with perfect themes, and not first aorists in *-σα* by uniting with simple themes. This point hardly needs discussion. The retention of the *a* in the optative, imperative, infinitive, and participle, as well as in the indicative,² is no more remarkable than the appearance of the same characteristic vowel in the present system now as *ο* or *ε* (for the subjunctive *ω* and *η*), and most likely arose from a tradition associating these with similar forms of the stem *ἔσα*. In short, while I regard the *a* in *ἔλυσα* (or in first aorist system) the Stem Characteristic (or variable vowel), I believe the *a* in *λέλυκα*, *οἶδα* to be of an entirely different character.

The aorist passive systems are also formed with compound stems. In *ἐλύθην*,³ *ἐφάνην*, moreover, we find the augmented form of *ἐς* retained throughout, with active endings of course, because this system in (*ἐς*) never had any other. (Cf. *ῆα*, *ῆ* or *ῆν*.) For the imperative *λυθῆτω* we find analogy in *ῆτω*, an old imperative of *εἰμί*, while the infinitive in *ῆναι* (*λυθῆναι*) — cf. *φορῆναι*, *ῆμεν* — is easily referred to the same source, i.e. to *εἰμί*. See 175.

¹ As we find some pluperfects without the auxiliary formation in *ἐ(σ)α*, so we must expect to find some perfects without the auxiliary *-α* (*ἐ(σ)*). Cf. *ῆστε* with *ῆδέατε*, *ἴσμεν* with *οἶδαμεν*, *εἰδῶμεν* with *εἶδομεν*. This is always true of the perfect participle *λελυκώς*, *ἑστώς* (*ἑσταώς*).

² In the subjunctive it is changed to *ω* and *η*.

³ See, further, 174.

The participle in *-είς* is also analogous to *τιθείς, ιστάς, δίδούς*, which get their ending by analogy with a supposable *-έ(σ)ντες*. As regards the *κ* in *λέλυκα* and the *θ* in *ἐλύθην*, much is still unknown.

In *εἰμί*, therefore, we find illustrations of both principles of formation, the strong and the weak, side by side. Cf. *εἶην, εἶοι; ἔον, ἦα, ἦν; ὄντες, ἔντες*. Cf., further, *εἰμι, ἰών, ἰοι*.

149 (a). The conjugations are called the Weak and the Strong. (For classification, see pp. 5, 6.)

149 (b). Table of Personal Endings.

INDICATIVE, SUBJUNCTIVE, OPTATIVE.					
ACTIVE.			MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.		
	<i>Primary Tenses.</i>	<i>Secondary Tenses.</i>	<i>Primary Tenses.</i>	<i>Secondary Tenses.</i>	
Sing. 1.	μι	ν	μαι	μην	
2.	ς (σι), (σθα)	ς	σαι	σο	
3.	σι (τι)	—	ται	το	
Dual 2.	τον	τον	σθον (θον)	σθον (θον)	
3.	τον	την	σθον (θον)	σθην (θην)	
Plur. 1.	μεν (μες)	μεν (μες)	μεθα	μεθα	
2.	τε	τε	σθε (θε)	σθε (θε)	
3.	νσι (ντι)	ν	νται	ντο	

IMPERATIVE.						
ACTIVE.				MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.		
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
2.	θι	τον	τε	σο	σθον (θον)	σθε (θε)
3.	τω	των	ντων	σθω (θω)	σθων (θων)	σθων (θων)

Definitions.

150. (a) A *Personal Ending* is an addition of a letter or letters to the real stem of a word to designate a person; e.g. λύο-μεν, ἔλυν-ο, ἐλύε-το.

(b) A personal ending is often wanting; e.g. ἔλυε-, ἐλύθη-.

151. (a) A *Termination* is the union or contraction of the C.¹ with the personal ending; e.g. λύο-μεν, λύ-η (for λύ-ησαι), λύ-ων, λυ-όμενος, ἐλύ-ου, λύ-οίμι,² λύ-ωμεν, ἐ-ίησαν.

(b) Or the C. alone; e.g. ἔλυ-ε, λύ-οι, λύσ-ειε,³ λυθε-ίη. Here, of course, there is no personal ending.

(c) Or the personal ending alone; e.g. ἐλύθη-ν, λύθη-τι, ἴστη-μι. Here, of course, there is no C.³

(d) Or the ending alone; e.g. ἰστά-ναι||,⁴ ἰστά-μενος, λελυκ-ώς||,⁴ λυθεί-ς||.⁴

(e) Or the termination may be wanting; e.g. ἐλύθη-, ἐδίδον-, ἔσθη-.

152. Participles in their formation may be analyzed either as nominal or as verbal stems, so also the verbal adjective in -τός, -τέος; e.g. *nominal*, ἄρχοντ-ες, πειστέο-ν, πειστό-ς, θυόμενο-ς; *verbal*, ἄρχ-ο-ντες, πεισ-τέον, πεισ-τός, θυ-ό-μενος. In other words, the form ἄρχοντες, as a noun, has a stem ἄρχοντ; as a verb, it has a stem ἄρχο and an ending ντες.⁵

¹ C. = Stem Characteristic. In verbs the Stem Characteristic may be either the final stem-vowel, e.g. ἔλυε; or the simple optative modal sign preceded by ο or α, e.g. λύοιμι, λύσαιμι (see next note); or the modal sign of the optative alone, e.g. λυθείη, λυθείην. See also Introduction, pp. 2, 3.

² Forms like λύσεις, λύσειε, λύσειαν are Aeolic formations, but nevertheless in good Attic usage. For explanation, see 154.

³ Forms like πέπλεξ — | ο are apparent exceptions only.

⁴ Marked thus in accordance with 12 and 13.

⁵ Cf. the endings (ντι), νται, ντο, ντων on the preceding page.

Application of General Rules to Certain Forms.

	AUG- MENT.	REAL STEM.		ENDING.		AUG- MENT.	REAL STEM.		ENDING.
		THEME.	C. ¹				THEME.	C.	
153	—	λύ	ει	ς [ι]		159	—	πεπλεγ	—
153	—	λύ	η	[τ] [ι] ²	149(6)	—	(σ)ω ⁴		μένος
154	—	λύ	οι	ν	149(6)	—	πεπλέχ	—	[μ] [ι]
154	—	διδ	οι ε	ν	151(6) n. 3	—	πέπλε	ξ	θαι
154	—	λυθ(σ)ει	η	ν	160	ε	πεφάσ	—	μην
155	—	θε	ει —	[φ]ναι	161	ε	τιμ	ω	(σ)
155	—	(σ)ει	—	[φ]ναι	154	—	λύσ	εια	ν
155	—	ιστά	—	[φ]ναι	162	—	λύ	ει	(σ)
155	—	λελυκέ(σ)	—	[φ]ναι	163	ε	δίδου	—	ν
156	—	λιπ	ει	ν	163	ε	δήλ	ου	ν
156	—	λείπ	ει	ν	163	ε	φιλ	ει	την
158	—	ελέλακα(σ)	—	—	148	ε	λελύκ(σ)η	—	—
158	—	ήγγαλα(σ)	—	—	148	ε	λυσ	α	ν ⁵
148	—	οἶσα(σ)	—	[μ] [ι]	148	η	δεσ	α	ν ⁵
158	—	ήγγελλ	ο	ν ³	148	ε	δοσ	α	ν ⁵
152	—	λύ	ω	ν [τ] [ς]	148	—	ἔστασ	α	ν ⁵
157	—	διδού	—	[ντ]ς	148	—	ῆ(δ)σ	α	ν ⁵
152	—	πεισ	—	τός	148	ε	λελυκέ(σ)	—	την
152	—	πεισ	—	τέος	148	ε	λελυκέ(σ)	—	την
171	—	βουλεύσ	αι (σ)		148	—	λελύκ(σ)	α	[ν]σι
180	—	λιπ	οῦ (σ)		172	—	λύσ	α	[ντ]ς
170	—	βούλευσ	ο	ν	152	—	—	—	αται
		APPARENT STEM.	TERMINATION.				APPARENT STEM.	TERMINATION.	

¹ Stem Characteristic. ² So λύ-ω-[μ] [ι].³ The temporal augment is always written on the augment line, — the dotted line at the extreme left. See 158.⁴ For ἔσ-ω-μι.⁵ See also 178.

Explanation of Certain Forms.

See "General Rules," p. 8.

153. Present indicative active of λύω. The augment is wanting. Real stem, λύει, lengthened for λυε. Between the forms λύεσι, λύετι and λύεις, λύει, we have the intermediate λύεσι, λύετι, in which the inserted ε is an epenthesis or anticipatory sound of the ε of the ending. After epenthesis had taken place (compare θέλῃσι), the ε of the ending disappeared. This explanation by Curtius accounts also for the ε in λύης, λύη, the series being as follows :

λύε-σι	λύη-σι	λύε-τι	λύη-τι
λύει-σι	λύη-σι	λύει-τι	λύη-τι
λύει-ς	λύη-ς	λύει-τ	λύη-τ
		λύει	λύη

We have here, therefore, a lengthening of the Stem Characteristic in the singular of the present indicative active of verbs of the weak inflection. There are many other explanations of this formation. The above, however, is the best of them all, inasmuch as it also applies to the present subjunctive active as well.

154. In λύοιεν, the sign of the mood unites, but does not contract, with the Stem Characteristic ο to form the fuller Stem Characteristic οιε. The optative modal sign -ι may be written in four ways : ι, ια, ιε, ιη. In δίδοιεν we observe a change of accent, as compared with λύοιεν. Why this difference? The suffix of the optative is γᾱ for the weak inflection, γᾱ for verbs of the strong. In the weak inflection, γᾱ

appears as *ι, ιε, ια*, uniting with the Stem Characteristic, as explained above; e.g. *λύοι, λύσειαν*. In the strong inflection, *γᾱ* appears as *ιη* or *ι*; e.g. *διδόιην, δίδοιτο, δοῖεν, λυθείεν*. Here the *ι* representing an original *γᾱ* does not unite with the preceding vowel, but is contracted with it. This explains the difference in accent between *λείποιτο* and *δίδοιτο*, but not that of the third plurals above; e.g. *διδόειν*. Here "there is no difficulty in the assumption that analogy was an essential source of the accent. Among modern grammarians the view that the shorter forms are contracted has been the prevalent one." But not that *διδόειν* has been contracted from *διδόισαν* any more than *ἐφάνθεν* from *ἐφάνθησαν*. The difference in accent between *λείποιτο* and *δίδοιτο* is also thus explained.

The retention of *μ* in the first person singular of the active (a primary ending, the optative elsewhere having the secondary endings throughout) is a "relic of great antiquity," pointing to a time when the secondary were the same as the primary endings. The primary were the original endings.

155. Second or strong aorist active infinitive of *τίθημι*. "In this way we arrive at a certain degree of probability that all infinitives in *-ναι* have originated in *φεναι*. As *δοῦναι* came from *δοφεναι*, so *θεῖναι* would have come from *θεφεναι*, *γῶναι* from *γνώφεναι*. The post-Homeric forms, *διδόναι, φάναι, εἰδέναι*, would be later formations arising at a time in which the medial *φε* was completely extinct. But at least in the accentuation of the penultimate, there still remained a reminiscence that it was once an antepenultimate." Further, "the vowel before the *ν*, which is always long, and which in all Greek without exception is accented, always belongs to the stem." This refers to monosyllabic stems, and shows that contraction probably took place.

The infinitive ending is thus seen to be *ῥεναι*, later *ναι*. Cf. the various forms given on p. 46.

156. Second or strong aorist active infinitive of *λείπω*. Original ending *εν* for this and for the present active infinitive, *λείπειν*. The difference in accent is due to the raising of the last syllable of the second or strong aorist in *-εεν*, which would give the Homeric infinitive in *-έειν*. This lengthening does not occur in the case of the present; e.g. *λίπεεν*, *λείπεεν*; *λιπέειν*, *λείπεεν*; *λιπέϊν*, *λείπειν*.

157. Present active participle of *λύω* and *δίδωμι* respectively. Here the form is written as a verb. Cf. 152.

158. Imperfect and perfect indicative active of *ἀγγέλλω* respectively. The treatment of the *η* is here easily compared as showing augment and reduplication. The temporal augment must always be written on the dotted line between the augment and theme — a hint as to its formation in being derived originally from the syllabic. The essential difference between temporal augment and reduplication in the case of stems beginning with a vowel (or diphthong when changed) is that the former arose from a pre-Greek contraction of the syllabic augment with the initial vowel of the theme; whereas in the latter case the result came from a doubling (also pre-Greek) of the initial vowel of the theme. As regards omission of the augment, Curtius says: "The fact that the living spoken language, as far as we can see, as good as never neglected the augment in its completest form, is a strong confutation of the view which represents the augment as an unessential element in the word. The best expression of the important difference between the omission of the syllabic augment and that of the temporal is this: the former is a poetical and archaic license; the latter is a sacrifice to convenience

of articulation, and was more or less common to all periods. Both omissions fall under the head of weakening, and at no time did the Greeks lose the sense that the augmented form was the complete and correct one." In regard to reduplication in connection with augment, Curtius says: "The augment serves, that is, to mark a past tense; it is the exponent of a grade of time; while the reduplication characterizes a tense stem all through, attaching itself firmly to it; nor does it confine itself exclusively to the perfect stem, but appears occasionally in the present and aorist as well. From this it is clear that the reduplication was not originally a mark of past time, and that the apparent substitution of the reduplication for the augment in certain aorists is not what it seems (for we have ἐκέλετο), and further witness the every-day pluperfect."

"In other words, to call reduplication augment belongs to a more backward stage of 'science of language' than the present." The reduplication often takes the form of the augment, either temporal or syllabic.

"The Attic reduplication was so called because it here and there had disappeared from the usage of the later Greeks, and hence was to be recommended as a good and genuine Attic formation. The Greek perfect formation is separated from that of the other reduplicating tenses by delicate distinctions. Here the distinction lies in the rhythm. The aorists leave the stem syllable short, ὤρουε; the perfects bring it out vigorously by its length, ὄρουε." And again: "The Attic reduplication has a special interest in bearing on the history of the language. It shows us what the Greeks were capable of at a comparatively recent time, and may serve as a warning not to go too far in explaining Greek forms from pre-Greek models."

"The Homeric language, in which many at every step conjecture reminiscences from the grayest antiquity, evi-

dently is in the middle of this period of recent imitation. We may here, as in other cases, cast our eyes back from Homer to a still earlier poetry which was actually creative in molding characteristic forms of language."

ἡγγελκα, οἶδα. See p. 42. The perfect in -κα seems never to have had the endings in the first and third singular. The perfect in -α had them in full.

159. Perfect subjunctive passive of πλέκω. As the C. is wanting, final κ of the stem appears to us as γ before the ending μένος. Here ᾠ (and εἶην) are written beneath the participle for the subjunctive and optative respectively.

160. Pluperfect indicative passive of φαίνω. "Stems in ν (unless they reject ν, agreeing with the perfect active) change it to σ before μ, φαίνω (φαν), πέφασμαι; but sometimes to μ, ὤξυνω (ὤξυν), ὤξυμμαι. The succession ν-τ remains; ν-σθ drops σ. The forms which would have ν-σ (πέφανσαι) are avoided altogether; for these it is likely that πεφασμένος εἰ, ἦσθα, ἴσθι were used." — Hadley & Allen.

161. Imperfect indicative middle or passive of τιμάω. The σ (of σο, the ending) appears in brackets, since it is dropped in Attic Greek. Observe, further, that in contract verbs¹ the contracted syllable is always accented except in the entire singular and third person plural of the imperfect indicative active, and in the second person singular of the imperative active; e.g. ἐδῆλουν, τίμα.

162. Present indicative middle or passive of λύω. The σ (ofσαι, the ending) appears in brackets, since it is dropped in Attic Greek.

163. Imperfect indicative active of δίδωμι and δηλόω respectively. In ἐδίδουν, ου is a simple lengthening of the

¹ As contract verbs belong to the weak inflection, we find the same principle carried out in contract nouns of the weak inflection.

final vowel of the stem.¹ In *ἐδῆλουν, ου*, arising from a contraction of the final vowel of the apparent stem with the C., is written on the apparent line. See General Rules.

164. *λίθητι*. First aorist imperative passive of *λίσσ*. This passive system is formed with active endings throughout. Here *λυθη* has the final vowel of the stem lengthened;¹ the Stem Characteristic is wanting, and *τι* (for *θι*) consequently is not dropped, as in *λῦ-ε-[θ][ι]*. See also p. 43.

165. *ἴσθη*. Present imperative active of *ἴσσημι*. Here *ἴσθη* has the final vowel of the stem lengthened because the ending has been dropped. The C. is wanting.

166. *στῆθι*. Second or strong aorist imperative active of *ἴσσημι*. The final vowel of the stem is here lengthened, with the ending retained. The final vowel of the stem sometimes appears short and sometimes long. This *στῆθι* is the full form of imperatives of this class.

167. *θές*. Second or strong aorist imperative active of *τίθημι*. For *θέθι*. The *ι* being dropped, *θ* is changed to *ς*.

168. *δεικνύοιμι*. Verbs in *-νυμι* form the subjunctive and optative like verbs in *-ω*.

169. *λέλυκα, λέλυκε*. The perfect indicative active in *κα*, first and third person singular, never had any personal ending. There seems to be no ground for the assumption that the variable vowel has been lost before *-ώς* (formative element *-οτ*) of the perfect participle active. On the contrary, the evidence goes to show that it never existed.

170. *βούλευσον*. First aorist imperative active of *βουλεύω*. The termination *ον* is the result of a nasal after-sound

¹ Probably a primitive contraction. See 179.

dulling *α* into *ο*; thus, βούλευσα (cf. λῦε), βούλευσαν, βούλευσον. This *-ν*, originally *-ν* movable, later became *-ν* immovable; cf. λύειν (λύειν, λύσειν), see below, 171; also ῥ(ε)ν. Cf., further, 180.

171. βουλεῖσαι. First aorist active infinitive. The ending *-σαι* is traceable to the Skt. *-sē*, — βουλεῖσαι arising by contraction from a fuller form βουλεύσασαι (cf. λύε(σ)αι, λύει). Moreover, “in the accentuation of the penultimate there still remained a reminiscence that it was once an antepenultimate.” This aorist infinitive ending *-σαι*, like the Latin perfect and present infinitive active ending *-se* (cf. *esse*, *amavisse*), shares with the present infinitive ending *-εν* one common origin. The fuller form of *-εν* was probably *-σε(ν)*; e.g. λέγεσε(ν), cf. the Latin *legere* (*legese*). This *-ν*, originally *-ν* movable, later became *-ν* immovable; cf. ῥ(ε)ν.

172. διδῶσι. Present indicative active of δίδωμι. Here the original *α* is retained; cf. λελύκασι, ἑστᾶσι. This form, therefore, like those of the perfect in *ᾶσι*, points to the same principle of composition by means of the auxiliary theme *ἑς* (here *ἑσα*, see 148), although we find in other persons of this tense, just as in certain forms of the dual and plural in second perfects, that this auxiliary has been omitted (cf. footnote 1, p. 43). The *ᾶ* is due to compensatory lengthening; cf. λύονσι, λύουσι. The form is written thus: — διδό(σ)ῃ ᾶ | [ν]σι. And not only in this case, but in the inflection of the present and imperfect indicative active of ἵστημι, δίδωμι, τίθημι, δείκνυμι, εἶμι, and φημί, we find a striking similarity of formation with that of λέλυκα and ἐλελύκη, as explained in 148, and illustrated on p. 46, with the modifications referred to above and in footnote 1, p. 43. See also 178.

173. ἀντιτετάχαι. Here -ται is for -νται, the -α taking the place of the -ν. In poetic forms, like *πυθόιατο* in the optative, we find the same substitution, although here one is tempted into looking for an original *πυθόιαντο*, — but the search would prove fruitless.

174. ἐλύθην, ἐφάνην. (See p. 43, third paragraph.) On this hypothesis, that of compound tense formation, we find -ην, -ῶ, etc., common to both the first and second passive systems. To speak of *θε* as the characteristic mark of the first passive system may be convenient, but is sadly misleading. We have here simply two passive aorists — one formed with *θ* and one without — compounded with parts of the verb *εἰμί*. And, further, the designation “first and second passive” is objectionable, on the ground that the second passive is apt to be regarded in formation as a weakened (no -*θ*) first passive. This objection would not hold in the active (cf. *ἔβησα*, *ἔβην*), where the two formations often represent different ideas, and in their tense-systems retain an independent character. It is to be noticed that in the active the first and second aorist are often transitive (causative) and intransitive, respectively; whereas in the passive, necessarily, no such difference is apparent, although some causative distinction may be latent. The *θ* in the first passive system still lacks satisfactory explanation, but it is not to be confused with the following syllable.

175. λυθήσομαι, φανήσομαι. Here -ήσομαι (*ἔσομαι*) forms a future passive by composition with the simple theme (frequently lengthened) increased by *θ*; e.g. *λειφθ*, *λυθ*, *ποιηθ*. In the formation of this passive system there is no element (except that mysterious *θ*) that is in itself alone passive in signification. If we compare *ἐτρέφθην*, *ἐμίχθην*, *ἐρρίφθην* with *ἐτράπην*, *ἐμίγην*, *ἐρρίφην*, we fail to discover also any difference in the interpretation of the respective

forms. It is therefore difficult to understand how this θ possesses in itself any particular signification at all, although the fact remains that it occurs only in this passive system as an element of stem formation. The passive interpretation of $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\phi\theta\eta\nu$ and $\epsilon\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta\nu$ may have arisen from a recognition of the auxiliary $\tilde{\eta}\nu$, $\tilde{\omega}$, $\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\eta\nu$, etc., uniting as a separate entity at first with the themes $\tau\rho\epsilon\phi\theta$ - and $\tau\rho\alpha\phi$ -. In course of time this individualism disappeared, and a passive signification was universally associated with this compound formation.

176. $\phi\alpha\nu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$, $\beta\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$, $\epsilon\iota\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$. If we assign a passive force to $\phi\alpha\nu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$ (see $\epsilon\mu\acute{\iota}\gamma\eta\nu$, 175), why not also to $\beta\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$ and to $\epsilon\iota\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$? Here there is no difficulty in showing that, in the case of $\beta\alpha\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$ and kindred forms of the second aorist system, the modal suffixes from the first were recognized as alone necessary to convey the desired meaning. The same is true also of $\epsilon\iota\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$ and other forms of the second perfect system. And, further, this view strengthens my explanation of the perfect theme itself (see p. 42), and helps to establish the fact that the latter formation is based on a long-accepted tradition.

177. $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. In $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ we observe the consistent carrying out of the principle of the strong inflection that is characteristic also of the perfect active. In $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ we find the simple future suffix attached to the perfect theme, making a true future perfect middle (cf. $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$). We find that this formation serves also for the perfect passive, just as that of the present middle system satisfies also the needs of the present passive. "The personal terminations which to a large extent do duty for middle and passive alike belonged to the former, and originated in an expansion of the terminations of the active."

178. ἦσαν, ἐλελύκεσαν, ἔλυσαν, ἔδον or ἔδοσαν, ἐδίδοσαν, ἐμίχθησαν, ἐμιχθεν, εἰεν [or εἶησαν]. Fortunately, there are still preserved a sufficient number of the forms of the verb εἰμί to throw light on the analysis of other verbal formations. The forms ἔασι, ἦα, ἦσαν, ἔσαν, ἦν (3d plural) point to the existence of two stems, ἔσα and ἔς, for this auxiliary. The form ἔασι would thus be third plural to a supposable ἔσαμι (cf. (*e*)sum), ἔασι being shortened for ἔσανσι (cf. (*e*)sunt), while the form ἦσαν (cf. *erant*) would naturally be third plural to the form ἦ(σ)α (cf. *eram*). In ἦα, ἔας, ἦεν, ἔατε, ἔσαν, ἦσαν, it is easy to trace the longer stem ἔσα, i.e. the theme increased by the Stem Characteristic -α, but of these only ἦν (i.e. ἦε(ν) = ἦσε(ν), ν movable) and ἦσαν are retained in Attic prose. Now if ἦσαν is third plural to ἦ(σ)α, we must assign the same formation also to ἐλελύκεσαν and ἐμίχθησαν, and declare ν alone as the ending of the third plural here, and not σαν. The shorter forms, like ἐμιχθεν, ἦν, are seen to be the only instances of the strong formation in the third plural of words of this class; for it is plain that if ἐμίχθησαν is compounded of ἐμιχθ + ἦσαν (see 175), the form ἐμιχθεν arises in like manner from ἐμιχθ + ἔ(σ)ν, i.e. from the third plural of the imperfect of the theme ἔς. In ἔλυσαν, ν has long been recognized as the ending of the third plural in the first aorist active. In ἔδοσαν and ἐδίδοσαν we find the same principle of formation as in the imperfect of εἰμί and in the pluperfect ἐλελύκεσαν, which retain the long form of the stem ἔσα here in the third plural. In the optative form εἶησαν we find an apparent anomaly; but here it is to be observed that the shorter form in -ν (cf. εἶεν, etc.) is always preferable. "The Homeric language has only one instance of the formation in ιη-σαν." It is only from Herodotus onwards that we find sporadic cases of the form in ιη-σαν. We must conclude, therefore, that these were based on false analogy. Hence we should not speak of an ending -σαν, but only of -ν.

179. δίδωμι, ἐδίδουν. It is thus apparent (see 178) that, at the very outset, in the verb εἰμί we have to deal with forms of the strong and weak inflection (cf. ἐσμί, ἔσασσι, ἦ(σ)ν, ἦ(σ)α). It is to be noticed, however, that the inflection of the longer stem ἔσα in the present and imperfect indicative is defective; and while we can supply these deficiencies of the imperfect on the analogy of the Latin (cf. *eram, eras*, etc.) and of the first aorist (cf. ἐλύσαμεν, etc.), we fail to discover any traces of the stem ἔσα in the present except in the third plural ἔασι and in the assumed form ἔσασσι (see above). For δίδωμι we must suppose an earlier form δίδο(ε)σσι shortened to δίδο(σ)μι, which was then lengthened on the analogy of εἰμί (from ἐσμί) to δίδωμι. This formation is much clearer in the imperfect ἐδίδουν, which would thus be traceable to a form ἐδίδοε(σ)ν, contracted to ἐδίδουν. We find therefore that the theme ἐς, and not ἔσα, has been used in this composition, except in the third plural referred to in 178. Here it is to be observed, further, that the original σ of the stem ἔσα is always retained, even when the ε itself is dropped; cf. ἔδοσαν, ἐδίδοσαν, ἔστασαν.

180. βούλευσαι. First aorist imperative middle. We are familiar with many varieties of formation in the second person singular of the imperative active (cf. βούλευε, βούλευσον, ἴσθη, στήθι, θές, ἄνστα, παράσχε, παράσχες, see also 170), and should therefore not be surprised to find also anomalous forms in the same person of the imperative middle. Elsewhere in the active and middle the imperative mood is quite regular. To venture therefore a conjecture, "since the imperative is either distinguished not at all from the indicative or is distinguished only by the different forms of its personal endings," I would say that the anomalous forms of the second person, mentioned and alluded to above, arose from a desire to avoid confusion

with corresponding forms of the indicative mood or other verbal forms. Anomalous forms require anomalous explanations; thus we have λύσο for λύσαι, λέλυσο for λέλυσαι, βούλευσαι (βουλεύσασαι) for βουλεύσασο (βουλεύσω). The second aorist middle alone is regular, except in accent; e.g. λιποῦ instead of λίπον (λίπεσο). This change of accent, on the same principle, is to avoid confusion with an unaugmented indicative; e.g. ἐλίπον, λίπον. The form βούλευσαι itself is thus seen to have arisen from βουλεύσασαι by contraction, and later to have had its accent changed, where necessary, to avoid confusion with the active forms of the aorist infinitive and optative, βουλεῦσαι (171) and βουλεύσαι.

181. τιθείς, διδούς, λύσας, λείπων, λιπών, λελυκώς. The accent of the participle of the strong inflection is based on the long-accepted tradition of an original contraction; e.g. τιθείς = τιθε-ε(σ)ντις, etc. The accent of the participle of the weak inflection is regular, except that of the second aorist active; e.g. λύσας, λείπων, but λιπών. The accent of some verbal forms was often changed to avoid confusion with others of similar sound or formation; cf. τράπων and τραπών, λείπον, λιποῦ, λείπεσθαι, λιπέσθαι, etc. The accent and formation of the perfect active participle is a special archaism from the Sanskrit; thus εἰδώς = Skt. *vid-vān*.

182. "The paradigms have been pruned here and there in the interest of a stricter Atticism. For instance, *η* in the second person singular middle has been dropped, and forms like τιμώμεν, δούοιμι, ἐσταίμεν, ἐδίδωμι, δίδου (imperative middle) have disappeared. So λύνων, λυέσθων have taken precedence of λύνωσαν, λυέσθωσαν (cf. 178); λύσειας, λύσειε, of λύσαις, λύσαι; the pluperfect in -κη, of that in -κειν; λυθείμεν, διδοίμεν, of λυθείμεν, διδοίμεν; φιλοίην, of φιλοῖμι. The perfect active imperative has been relegated to a note, and so has the optative form λελυκοίην." — *Hadley & Allen's Preface*.

APPENDIX.

Weak Declension.

STEMS ENDING IN *-a* AND *-e*.

The nouns *stella*, *filia*, *epitome*, *Perses*, *acies*, *res* are thus declined :

NUMBER AND CASE.	REAL STEM.			REAL STEM.			REAL STEM.		
	THEME.	C.	END- ING. CASE ENDING.	THEME.	C.	END- ING. CASE ENDING.	THEME.	C.	END- ING. CASE ENDING.
S. {	N.	stell	a —	fili	a —	epitom	e —		
	V.	"	a —	"	a —	"	e —		
	A.	"	a m	"	a m	"	e n		
	G.	"	ae(s)	"	ae(s)	"	e s		
	D.	"	ae	"	ae	"	ae		
	Abl.	"	a [d]	"	a [d]	"	e [d]		
P. {	N. V.	"	ae(s)	"	ae(s)	"	ae(s)		
	A.	"	a [m]s	"	a [m]s	"	a [n]s		
	G.	"	a rum	"	a rum	"	a rum		
	D. Abl.	"	i s	"	a bus	"	i s		
S. {	N.	Pers	e s	aci	e s		r e s		
	V.	"	a —	"	e s		r e s		
	A.	"	e n	"	e m		r e m		
	G.	"	ae(s)	"	e i(s)		r e i(s)		
	D.	"	ae	"	e i		r e i		
	Abl.	"	e [d]	"	e [d]		r e [d]		
P. {	N. V.	Regular		"	e s		r e s		
	A.			"	e [m]s		r e [m]s		
	G.			Wanting			r e rum		
	D. Abl.			Wanting			r e bus		
	APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.		APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.		APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.	

For the explanation of these forms in Latin inflection, the reader is referred to the Comparative Grammar. For rules of writing, see p. 8.

Weak Declension.

STEMS ENDING IN -o.

The nouns *servus*, *puer*, *ager* (st. *agro*),¹ *vir*, *bellum*, *mythos* are thus declined:

NUMBER AND CASE.	REAL STEM.		END- ING.	REAL STEM.		END- ING.	REAL STEM.		END- ING.
	THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.	THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.	THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.
S. {	N.	serv	u s	puer	[u s]		ager	[u s]	
	V.	"	e —	"	[e —]		"	[e —]	
	A.	"	u m	"	u m		agr	u m	
	G.	"	i (s)	Regular			Regular		
	D.	"	o (i)						
Abl.	"	o [d]							
P. {	N. V.	"	i (s)						
	A.	"	o [m]s						
	G.	"	o rum						
	D. Abl.	"	i s						
S. {	N.	vir	[u s]	bell	u m		myth	o s	
	V.	"	[e —]	"	u m		"	e —	
	A.	"	u m	"	u m		"	o n	
	G.	Regular		"	i (s)		"	i (s)	
	D.	"	o (i)	"	o (i)		"	o (i)	
	Abl.	"	o [d]	"	o [d]		"	o [d]	
P. {	N. V.			"	a —		Regular		
	A.			"	a —				
	G.			"	o rum				
	D. Abl.			"	i s				
	APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.		APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.		APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.	

¹ In *ager* the *e* was inserted, and not a part of the original stem.

Strong Declension.

STEMS ENDING IN A CONSONANT OR LIQUID.

The nouns *rex*, *miles*, *caput*, *genus*, *leo*, *virgo* are thus declined :

NUMBER AND CASE.	REAL STEM.		END- ING. CASE ENDING.	REAL STEM.		END- ING. CASE ENDING.	REAL STEM.		END- ING. CASE ENDING.
	THEME.	C.		THEME.	C.		THEME.	C.	
S. {	N.	re	x—	m	mile[t]	—	s	caput	—
	V.	“	x—		“	—	s	“	—
	A.	reg	—		milit	—	em	“	—
	G.	“	—		“	—	is	capit	—
	D.	“	—		“	—	i	“	—
	Abl.	“	—		“	—	e[d]	“	—
P. {	N.V.	“	—	m	“	—	es	“	—
	A.	“	—		“	—	e(m)s	“	—
	G.	“	—		“	—	um	“	—
	D. Abl.	“	—		“	—	ibus	“	—
S. {	N.	genus	—	m	leo[n]	—	[s]	virgo[n]	—
	V.	“	—		“	—	[s]	“	—
	A.	“	—		leon	—	em	virgin	—
	G.	gener	—		Regular	—	—	Regular	—
	D.	“	—		“	—	—	“	—
	Abl.	“	—		“	—	—	“	—
P. {	N.V.	“	—	m	“	—	—	“	—
	A.	“	—		“	—	—	“	—
	G.	“	—		“	—	—	“	—
	D. Abl.	“	—		“	—	—	“	—
	APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.		APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.		APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.	

Strong Declension.

STEMS ENDING IN *-i*; ALSO THE NOUN *bōs*.

The nouns *turris*, *animal*, *urbs*, *bos*, *os*, *vis* are thus declined :

NUMBER AND CASE.	REAL STEM.		END- ING.	REAL STEM.		END- ING.	REAL STEM.		END- ING.
	THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.	THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.	THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.
S.	N.		s	animal(e)			urb(i)		s
	V.		s	"			"		s
	A.		m	"			urbe		m
	G.	i	s	animal i		s	urb i		s
	D.	i		" i			" i		
	Abl.		[d]	animali		[d]	urbe		[d]
P.	N. V.	e	s	"		a	urb e		s
	A.		[m]s	"		a	urbi		[m]s
	G.		um	"		um	"		um
	D. Abl.		bus	"		bus	"		bus
S.	N.		s	os[se]			vi		s
	V.		s	"			"		s
	A.		em	"			"		m
	G.		is	oss i		s	v i		s
	D.		i	" i			—		—
	Abl.		e[d]	osse		[d]	vi		[d]
P.	N. V.		es	oss(i)		a	vir e		s
	A.		e[m]s	"		a	vire		[m]s
	G.		um	ossi		um	viri		um
	D. Abl.		bus	"		bus	"		bus
	APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.		APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.		APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.	

In the singular there are two case-endings for the accusative, *m* and *em*, and two for the ablative, *[d]* and *e[d]*; in the plural, two for the accusative, *[m]s* and *e[m]s*, and two for the dative and ablative, *bus* and *ibus*, for vowel and consonant stems respectively.

Strong Declension.

STEMS ENDING IN -u.

The nouns *manus*, *lacus*, *genus*, *Orpheus*, *domus* are thus declined :

NUMBER AND CASE.	REAL STEM.		END- ING.	REAL STEM.		END- ING.	REAL STEM.		END- ING.
	THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.	THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.	THEME.	C.	CASE ENDING.
S. {	N.		s	lacu	—	s	genu	—	—
	V.		s	“	—	s	“	—	—
	A.		m	“	—	m	“	—	—
	G.	man ū	s ¹	“ ū	—	s	gen ū	—	s
	D.	manu	i	lacu	—	i	genu	—	i
	Abl.	“	[d]	“	—	[d]	“	—	[d]
P. {	N. V.	man u	s	lac u	—	s	“	—	a
	A.	manu	[m]s	lacu	—	[m]s	“	—	a
	G.	“	um	“	—	um	“	—	um
	D. Abl.	mani	-bus	“	—	bus	geni	—	bus
S. {	N.	Orpheu	—	s	domu	—	s	dom	u s
	V.	“	—	—	“	—	s	“	u s
	A.	Orphe(u)	—	a	“	—	m	“	u m
	G.	Orphe	i (s)						
	D.	Orphe(u)	—	os	dom u	—	s	“	i (s)
	Abl.	“	—	i	domu	—	i	“	o (i)
		Orphe	o	[d] ²	“	—	[d]	“	o [d]
P. {	N. V.				dom u	—	s	[“	i] ³
	A.				domu	—	[m]s	dom	o [m]s
	G.				“	—	um	“	o rum
	D. Abl.				domi	—	bus	[“	is] ³
	APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.		APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.		APPARENT STEM.	TERMINA- TION.	

¹ A contraction. For rules of writing, see p. 8.

² Like an o-stem here and in genitive.

³ These forms are doubtful.

Verb Inflection.

VARIOUS WEAK AND STRONG FORMS.

REAL STEM.		ENDING.	REAL STEM.		ENDING.
THEME.	C.	PERSONAL ENDING.	THEME.	C.	PERSONAL ENDING.
am	o	(m)	am	o	r
dele	o	(m)	am	e	r
reg	o	(m)	reg	o	r
am	a	nt	am	a	ntur
reg	u	nt	reg	u	ntur
am	a	re	am	e	m
del	e	re	reg	a	m
cap	e	re	dele	a	m
aud	i	re	audi	a	m
(e)s	u	m	(e)s	i	m
ess	e	m	es	—	se
fui(s)	—	—	fuer	u	nt
pepigi(s)	—	—	pepiger	u	nt ¹
rexi(s)	—	—	rexer	u	nt ¹
rexer	a	m	rexer	a	nt
rexis	—	se ²	monuer	a	m
e	o	(m)		i	mus
i		s		i	tis
i		t	e	u	nt
APPARENT STEM.	TERMINATION.		APPARENT STEM.	TERMINATION.	

¹ The formation of the Latin perfect theme is analogous to that of Greek perfect and aorist theme, respectively (cf. *πέπρηγα*, *ἔδειξα*, *ἔφηνα*). The perfect in *-si* (*rexi*) and in *-i* (*cepi*) is analogous in its inflection to that of the reduplicated perfect.

² That is, *rexesse*.



